

## REICHSTAG LEADER SAYS GERMANY NOT MOVED BY WILSON

Makes Light of President's  
Profession of Friend-  
ship for People

## TRUE TO KAISER

Will Fight for His Regime  
'With Hearts of Blood,'  
He Declares

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, May 3.—The Reichstag re-opened yesterday. The President, referring to the intervention of the United States, said that President Wilson's profession of friendship for the German people would not impress the latter, who would fight for Kaiserdom with hearts of blood.

Washington, May 3.—A Government Bill has been introduced to Congress under which the United States will re-insure cargoes on Allied ships, while the Allies will re-insure cargoes on American ships. An appropriation of \$25,000,000 will be asked for, including provision for the insurance of the lives of the crews of American merchantmen.

## Now Declare Carson Hasn't Any Intention To Resign Admiralty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 3.—The Daily Telegraph states that Sir Edward Carson has no intention of resigning in consequence of criticisms of his past political career.

## Elihu Root Will Visit Japan on Way to Russia

Tokio, May 4.—There is an authentic report that Mr. Elihu Root, who is being sent to Russia by the U. S. A. to inquire into the political situation, has decided to pass through Japan on his way to Russia. Upon his arrival at Tokio it is expected that there will be a further development in the economic and financial co-operation of Japan and the U. S. A.

## Mrs. Guthrie Donates Y. 7,000 to Hospital

Tokio Ambassador's Widow As-  
sists Projected Interna-  
tional Institution

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press  
Tokio, May 4.—Mrs. Guthrie, the widow of the late American Ambassador, left for America today. On the eve of her departure, she made a donation of Y. 7,000 to the projected St. Luke's International Hospital.

## JAPAN'S CHINA TRADE CONTINUES PROSPEROUS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press  
Tokio, May 4.—The trade with China continues prosperous. During the latter half of April, the exports to China totalled Y. 7,598,000 and the imports from China Y. 2,123,000. Since January 1, exports to China total Y. 82,889,000 and imports from China Y. 26,593,000.

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. May 6  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Oni Maru. May 8  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kure Maru May 10  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 11  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru. May 5  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yama M. May 14  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 6  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kure Maru May 10  
The American mail is due here on or about today, per P.M. s.s. Venezuela. Another mail is due tomorrow, per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru.

## Haig Launches Another Big Assault; Reports Storming Of Many Strong Positions

Great Secrecy; Correspondent Says Main Idea 'To Kill  
Germans'; Much of Hindenburg Line Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 3.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Heavy fighting is taking place along the whole front from the Hindenburg Line to the south of the River Sambre to the Acheville-Vimy Road. We are progressing and have already captured a number of strong positions.

German Bulletin  
(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: New British attacks on a wide front have commenced, after their recent artillery bombardment, on both banks of the Scarpe. The enemy have lost eight aeroplanes and one balloon.

There has been a great artillery bombardment between Vauxaillon and Craonne, along the Aisne-Marne Canal and on the heights northward of Proenca.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring today, states:—A new British thrust was made before dawn this morning. It is not permissible to discuss the scheme of attack; suffice to say that our objectives were several important points, the capture of which would improve our line. Incidentally, such operations may suit our strategic idea by involving very heavy losses on the enemy. Anyhow, we naturally want the complete mastery of all dominating positions, from which our artillery can effectively devastate the fresh troops which the German High Command continues to throw into the defence.

Tornado of Gun-Fire  
As usual the infantry assault was preceded by a tornado fire of weapons of all calibres between fifteen-inch howitzers and Stokes trench-mortars. Our creeping barrage worked with the precision of a chronometer as the word: "Go!" snapped forth simultaneously down miles of trenches and the crouching figures soared up and formed regular waves behind the crawling wall of palpitating crimson thunder. Then came the deadly battle of machine-guns and the ear-stabbing crashes of bursting bombs as our infantry reached the enemy's parapets, followed by wild confusion as they got to grips in the trenches.

The results of our attack at present are unknown. I hear that the Germans made counter-attacks near Gavrelle and Loos and were repulsed. To Kill Germans!  
Though the infantry has been com-

## Seaplane's Torpedo Makes Experts Think

Still Another German War In-  
vention; How It Was Fired  
Is The Puzzle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 2.—The Admiralty announces that the British steamer Gena (2,784 tons), was sunk on Tuesday by a torpedo discharged from a German seaplane off Aldeburgh. All the crew were saved. The Gena's gun-fire brought down another seaplane which was associated with the attack and its occupants were taken prisoners.

The sinking of the s.s. Gena is the first occasion on which a ship has been torpedoed by a seaplane and there is much curiosity as to how the torpedo was fired.

The Admiralty states that the men of the Royal Naval Air Service first practised successfully in August, 1915, torpedoing vessels from seaplanes, similar to the maneuver eabled, when they sank several vessels in the Dardanelles.

An unofficial account from Aldeburgh indicates that the seaplane was on the surface of the water. It appears that the Gena, which is a vessel of 2,784 tons, was attacked by two seaplanes, one on each side. She fired and damaged one but the other, which was practically on the water, managed to sink her.

The wrecked seaplane was towed to land, the pilot and observer made prisoners and one of them, who was wounded, was taken to hospital. The crew of the s.s. Gena, numbering 27, have been landed.

### GUEST TO TREASURY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 3.—Captain the Hon. F. E. Guest, Liberal M.P. for East Dorset, has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, replacing the Hon. Neil Primrose.

paratively inactive on the Western Front during the last few days this does not mean that there has been a suspension of the task of killing Germans. On the contrary the British artillery is thundering ceaselessly day and night over Douai Plain, giving the enemy no rest.

The results of the recent offensive may be summed up thus: A considerable part of the Hindenburg Line is in the possession of the British and another section is endangered. The British have captured the Hindenburg Line between Arras and Croisilles, hold 9,000 yards of the old German positions north of the Scarpe and by their attack on the Arras-Lens front have turned the Hindenburg Line between Arras and Queant, thus creating a situation full of strategic possibilities.

Meanwhile the breach effected in the German front in the region of Moronvillers, in the Champagne, seriously menaces their formidable positions at Berru and Nogent-l'Abbesse, overlooking Rheims.

French Gain Ground  
Paris, May 3.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: Both sides' artillery has been active, particularly north-west of Rheims and in the Champagne. A well-conducted operation gained us ground west of Mount Cornillet. The day was quiet everywhere else.

As a reprisal for the enemy bombing Chalons and Epervan, five French machines, last night, bombed Treves, causing violent conflagrations.

The official communique issued this afternoon reported: There has been artillery activity and encounters between patrols throughout the region of Chemin-des-Dames.

We repulsed raids made by the enemy in the wood west of Mont Cornillet and on the heights east of Mont Haut, where we captured an isolated post which was still holding out and took the garrison of 5 officers and 216 men prisoners.

Our detachments penetrated the enemy's trenches in Avocourt Wood on the left bank of the Meuse. Patrol encounters occurred on the right bank in the direction of Damloup and Bezonvaux.

There has been an intermittent cannonade at some points of the front, notably in the sector of St. Mihiel.

## 51 British Vessels In Week's Sinkings

Twenty-Four Were Unsuccess-  
fully Attacked; Eight Fish-  
ing-Boats Destroyed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 2.—The Admiralty announces that the arrivals of merchantmen at ports of the United Kingdom, last week, totalled 2,716 and the sailings 2,690.

Sunk: Over 1,600 tons, 38; under 1,600 tons, 13; unsuccessfully attacked, 24; fishing vessels sunk, 8.

In the House of Commons, today, Sir Chlozoa Money admitted that a ship containing 1,500 tons of food-stuffs had been ordered to proceed to another port and had been sunk en route and that a similar incident had happened six weeks previously, when a cargo of 2,500 tons of food-stuffs had been lost. The Shipping Controller was giving the matter his serious attention.

Rome, May 2.—An official communique issued by the Ministry of the Navy reports that during the week ending April 29, 627 merchantmen arrived and 521 left Italian ports.

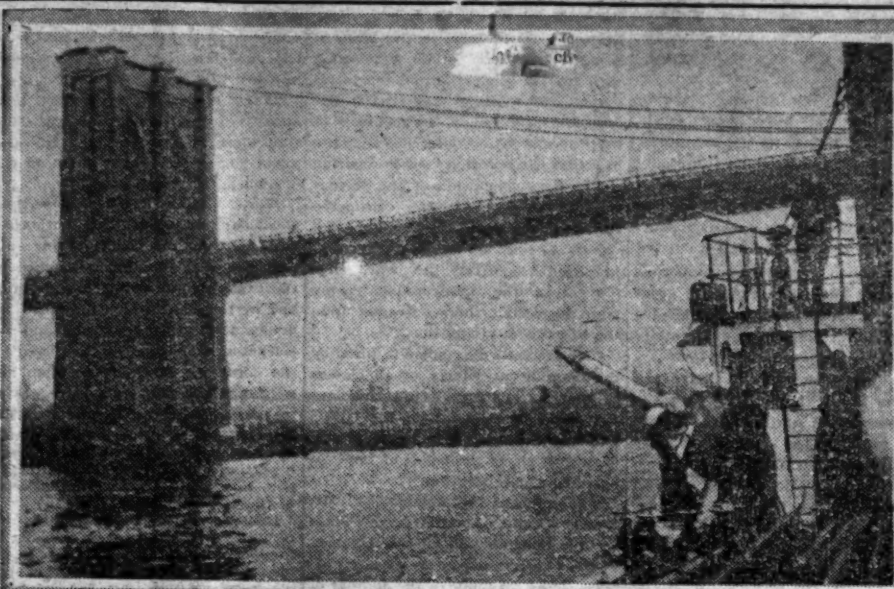
During the same period three Italian steamers and seven sailing-vessels were sunk and one steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

[In the previous week, forty British ships of more than 1,600 tons were sunk by mines or submarines, also fifteen vessels of less than 1,600 tons and nine fishing vessels].

## CHILE HAS TERMINATED RELATIONS WITH BERLIN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, May 3.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Chilean Minister has announced the rupture of diplomatic relations between Chile and Germany and has requested his passports.

## New York Fireboats Aid in National Defense



FIRE BOAT "NEW YORK" GUARDING BROOKLYN BRIDGE. © INTERNATIONAL  
The above photograph shows the fireboat New York tied up in the lee of the Brooklyn Bridge, guarding against fire the huge munition piers where war supplies are being loaded for the Allies. The fireboats of New York play an important part in the defense plans of Manhattan and also act as lookout boats aiding the defense of the bridges by plying their powerful searchlights on the piers and superstructures at night.

## SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY ARE JAILED WHOLESALE

Stern Measures To Suppress  
Demand In Southern Districts  
For General Strike

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Zurich, May 3.—It is reported that many Socialists have been arrested in Southern Germany in the last few days. The Socialist organ, Volksrecht, publishes extracts from seditious manifestoes circulated in Germany urging a general strike.

## BRAZIL HOLDS GERMAN MINISTER AS HOSTAGE

Republic's Representative In  
Berlin Detained; Dr. Lauro  
Muller Resigns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Rio de Janeiro, May 3.—The Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lauro Muller, has resigned.

The Government has ordered the detention of the late German Minister, Herr A. Pauli, owing to information that the Brazilian Minister in Germany has been detained.

## CURZON AGAIN HINTS AT BIG POSSIBILITIES

Germans Retreating On Every  
Front, He Says; No Cause  
For Panic In Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 3.—Earl Curzon, addressing the Primrose League, at Caxton Hall, today, said that he did not think submarine warfare would so diminish British shipping as to affect the ultimate issue of the war. The Cabinet's calculation allowed for a wastage of shipping greater than has hitherto occurred.

The situation in Russia was still not without anxiety.

Referring to the increasing strain on Germany, he said that it might lead to eventualities in the near future which at present could not be foreseen. He drew attention to the fact that there is no military front on which the enemy are not at present retreating and "we are hearing every day of increasing surrenders from the enemy, surrenders and the breaking down of discipline."

He considered the introduction of compulsory rationing necessary, but there was not the slightest cause for panic or real alarm.

### The Weather

Local showers and thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 72.3 and the minimum 52.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 65.3 and 55.8.

## Foreign Shop Windows Smashed by Austrian As Means to Get Relief

Breaks Four Panes Of Glass At  
Kuhn And Komor In Despera-  
tion Over Poverty

Guests at the Palace Hotel and pedestrians on Nanking Road got a thrill of excitement and had visions of a recurrence of Thursday's hailstorm last night when four big plate glass windows of the Kuhn and Komor curio shop, 28 Nanking Road, went crashing in.

The agent of destruction this time, however, was Josef Schubert, an Austrian subject, who declared that he broke the windows because he was out of funds and, having applied vainly for aid, sought in this manner to draw attention to his condition.

Schubert used a heavy walking stick and had knocked in the four display panes before he could be seized by the police. The total damage is estimated at about Tia. 1,000.

According to his story, the man had formerly been employed by the Quokka electrical company but has been out of employment for over a month. He said that he had applied at the Austrian consulate earlier in the day but had been given no assurance of further help from that source and he remarked that he "was going out to do some damage that would make them take care of him."

Later he said he went to the American consulate and demanded to be put up there, suggesting that the Austrian consul would be security for him. A telephone call to the latter place failed to confirm this. Schubert then left the American Consulate and came downtown and directly made his assault on the curio shop glassware. This was about 7 o'clock and there was a pre-dinner crowd in the lobby of the Palace which rushed out in time to witness the last of the demolition and the capture.

"I warned them," shouted the captive, "and I'll do it again if they'll let me go."

## Argentine Promised Salute to Flag When Germans Get Chance

Meanwhile Receives An Apology  
And Offer Of Compensation  
For Protegido's Sinking

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Buenos Aires, May 3.—Germany has apologized for sinking the sailing-vessel Protegido, offered compensation and also promised that a German squadron will salute the Argentine flag on the first opportunity.

### MR. YAMAGATA TO VISIT CHINA

Tokio, May 4.—Mr. Yamagata (the heir to Prince Yamagata), the Civil Governor and the President of the Central Council of the Government General of Chosen, it is reported, will proceed to Peking via Manchuria soon.

## AUTHORISE WILSON TO CALL 500,000 AT ONCE

Bill Passed By Congress Pro-  
vides Addition To Regulars  
And New Army of 2,000,000

The following summary of the war steps taken by the United States up to the present was received by American Consul General Sammons yesterday from Dr. Reinsch, the American minister in Peking:

The administration's bill providing for the raising of a great American army passed both House and Senate on April twenty-ninth by overwhelming majorities, clearly indicating the determination of the people of the United States as represented by congress to devote every resource of man-power to achieve victory in this great conflict. The measure just passed provides for increasing the regular army to 287,000 men, the national guard to 625,000; it further adopts for the United States the theory and system of compulsory service, constituting for America a revolutionary change.

The act provides a system of selective draft or conscription whereby men of given classifications may be taken by the government. The President is authorized to take 500,000 at once and 400,000 later in addition to army and national guard increases. All this legislation provides an army of approximately two million men to be raised during the first year following the passage of the law.

All this was accomplished within the brief period intervening since the actual declaration of a state of war against the German Government. The vote in the Senate was 81 to 8 and in the House 297 to 24. The measure was drafted by the war department, which is prepared immediately to put it into operation.

The British and French missions now in this country have been received with the utmost enthusiasm and are engaged with the government in consultations concerning the most advantageous use of America's resources, military, financial, and economic. The congress of the United States has already authorized the expenditure of seven billion dollars and a bond issue is about to be made concerning this.

The secretary of the treasury has issued the following statement: Secretary McAdoo decided that the great bond issue which he will soon begin offering to the public will be known as "Liberty Loan of 1917." The money to be raised by this loan is for the purpose of waging war against autocracy. It is to supply the sinews of battle in the interest of free government. It is particularly appropriate that as the negotiation of this loan will constitute the first great step of the United States in the prosecution of the war it should be issued in the name of freedom.

## Zaimis Forms New Greek Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Athens, May 3.—M. Zaimis has formed a new Government.

## PARLIAMENT VOTE ON CHINA ENTERING WAR IS POSTPONED

Representatives Expected  
To Give Sanction To  
Premier's Policy

## SENATE DOUBTFUL

Strong Kuomintang Section  
May Have Effect; Constitu-  
tion Society Approves

## TUAN CANVASSING

Tells Members Can't Make  
Germany More Friendly,  
So Must Fight

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Peking, May 4.—So many reports are in circulation concerning the attitude of the various Parties, that it is difficult at present to forecast how the resolution concerning the declaration of war against Germany will be received by Parliament. It is generally considered in well-informed circles that the resolution will safely pass the House of Representatives, but the Senate, where the Kuomintang is strong, is regarded as doubtful. The submission of the question has been postponed.

A meeting of the Society for the Study of the Constitution, which was attended by 300 members, discussed the war-policy of the Government, which is unanimously approved.

This afternoon, the Tuohuns are entertaining the members of Parliament in the new Walchiaopu building, for the purpose of obtaining their support to the Government's war-policy.

Speaking at a reception, yesterday, attended by four hundred members of Parliament, Premier Tuan Chi-jui said:—

"Some people disapprove of the war policy of the Cabinet, because they fear a separate peace between Russia and Germany. It is true that the Russian Socialists have been working with the German Socialists for the early conclusion of hostilities, but the Russian Socialists insist that there can be no separate peace until the German Imperial Government has been overthrown."

The Premier pointed out the failure of the German submarine campaign and the impossibility of a German victory. He said that more than ten Powers are now at war with the Central Powers. "What are they fighting for? They are fighting for the maintenance of international law and the restoration of the rights of humanity."

"In this noble work, we cannot but join them. In doing so, we shall be able to win a place among the world Powers as a factor in international politics. Those who love their country must endorse the war-policy of the Government."

"Having ruptured relations with Germany, we must go on. If we refrain from taking the third step, we shall be left outside the peace conference."

"We have already offended Germany by severing relations; we cannot make her feel more friendly towards us by remaining inactive. Now, therefore, I favor war."

In conclusion, the Premier appealed to the members of Parliament for their unqualified support.

## British Honors For The Mikado's Heir

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press  
Tokio, May 4.—The Emperor received Sir Conynghame Greene, the British Ambassador, in audience this morning and His Excellency presented the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, with Collar, which has been conferred on the Crown Prince by King George.

## Tatauke Is Japan's Minister to Chile

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press  
Tokio, May 4.—M. Tatauke, Coun-  
cillor of Embassy at Paris, has been appointed Minister to Chile.



## Ancient China Sculpture Shown by Archaeologist

Dr. Victor Segalen, French Explorer, Tells Results  
Of Researches in Western Provinces

An instructive and interesting lecture on ancient Chinese art, illustrated with numerous photographic slides, was delivered before the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society yesterday afternoon by Dr. Victor Segalen of the French navy.

Dr. Segalen was doing archaeological research work in western China at the outbreak of war and its continuance has prevented the publication of reports of his expedition, which was made under the auspices of the "Ministère de l'Instruction Publique" and "l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres." He said in part:

"Among the various creations of the old Chinese art the carved horse—and more especially the large statues which during centuries have guarded the tombs—have for a long time been overlooked by Europeans or neglected by their own countrymen, while the bronze, the pottery, the porcelains, the paintings, even the music, and of course already long ago the literature, were the subjects of critical and very comprehensive researches. On the other hand, the stone monuments of ancient China have only quite recently taken their place in the study of this great civilisation.

"The reason for this is I believe, twofold. China is vast; certain parts of it are still unknown as far as geographical exactness is concerned. The monuments in question are not easily removed and some of them not at all. They are as a rule situated in places which the railway, I am happy to say, has not yet reached, places to which only the eternal roads of classical China lead. Nevertheless, some of them would have already been the aim of veritable pilgrimages of archaeologists and others if an unhappy chance had not placed nearer the coast and therefore within easy reach the worst specimens of those which still exist. I refer to the distressing and much too celebrated statues of the Ming tombs north of Peking.

"This caused a false start in the beginning of the study of Chinese sculpture. What was in reality the product of great decadence was taken to be the work of a great epoch of this art. I would like to point out that the great English archaeologist, Dr. Bushell, is the first who has drawn attention to the importance of these ancient stone monuments.

"We, that is to say, my two companions and I—Count Gilbert de Voisins with whom five years previously I had undertaken a first trip in Kansu and Szechuen, and Jean Lartigue, a young captain in the French navy—familiar with navigation on the Upper Yangtze—had the good fortune when passing through Shensi, conducted as we were by the old cronies of the province, to discover the tomb, absolutely intact in its shape, of one of the famous personages of the ancient times, a great ruler of the third century before Christ whom commonplace China hates on principles, but whom I and I hope some of you greatly admire. I mean Tsin Che-hwang, if called by the dynastic name, or Che Huang-ti, first Emperor-Sovereign, if we give him the name which he himself chose. Here you see in the first of the pictures a casket of his mausoleum. It is the most voluminous, the most monumental of all those which exist in China. It is 153 feet long. You will observe that the form is very decisive, well designed, with three successive undulations, to use the words of the poet, 'As three hills massed on top of one another.'

"From the Leang to the Chien we descend to the Souei dynasty but to meet again with noteworthy instances of their art we must go down to the Tang.

"I am sure that instead of the Tang you have been expecting to hear another name which automatically presents itself in this place; namely, Wei, northern Wei dynasty. And in reality the Wei have filled entire mountains with their sculptures, deeply carved in the rocks, especially at Yuankang in the northern part of Shansi and at Longman in Honan. The northern Toheou and the Souei followed in their steps; and we found in Szechuen, besides numerous sanctuaries of the Tang, a great number of grottoes with votive images which made it possible to differentiate in Szechuen between the styles.

"You may ask why I have not mentioned all that. The reply is quite simple: I am speaking to you today about the grand Chinese sculpture, and all the Wei, Pitcheou, Souei, etc., is Buddhist art, an imported article which I do not hesitate to call un-Chinese—even more, opposed to the real Chinese genius. I am well aware that in saying this I oppose myself to the general opinion which considers Buddhism in China in all its manifestations as the great teacher of both morals and arts. Certainly I do not deny the enormous influence of Buddhism over China; I do not deny that some of its productions, even in sculpture, within China are fine works of art, for instance the northern Wei figures at Longman. I only insist upon this and I have good reasons to declare it in future works, that I consider Buddhism and all its manifestations as the supreme heresy of Chinese thought."

## Chinese School Gets German Appliances

Laboratory Apparatus Of  
Institution Closed By French  
Taken Over By Woosung

The laboratory apparatus of the German Medical and Engineering School in the French Concession, recently closed down by the police, will be handed over to the new administration, which has taken quarters at the former Woosung College, according to arrangement made by C. H. Chu, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Kiangsu, with French Consul-General Wilden. The instruments will be installed in the gymnasium on the Woosung campus.

The entire force of more than 500 students have returned to the school upon its reorganisation by the Ministry of Education. The dormitories, class rooms, power plant, water-works, library, work shops and laboratories have all been repaired by the new institute. The school will be able to go on with its work as usual upon receipt of the apparatus.

Mr. Yuen Chan-chia, graduate of the engineering department of Berlin University, is now president of the school.

## HSU SHIH-YING RESIGNS COMMUNICATIONS OFFICE

Chuang Liang Is Appointed  
To Take Charge Of Ministry Temporarily

Peiping, May 4.—The resignation of Mr. Hsu Shih-ying has been accepted and Mr. Chuang Liang has been appointed temporarily to take charge of the Ministry of Communications.

## Colonial Delegates Assure King George Of Loyalty

He Responds With Desire For Greater Recognition Of  
Dominions and Tribute to Assistance Given in War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 3.—The members of the Imperial War Conference today presented an address to the King at Windsor Castle. After expressing their loyalty to the Throne and to his person, the address says that it has been the privilege of the members of the Imperial War Conference to share in deliberations with a view to securing a victorious conclusion of the present conflict. They further considered steps to secure that the fruits of victory should not be lost by unpreparedness after the war, thus preventing the unscrupulous enemy from repeating their outrages upon the liberties of civilisation.

"We are returning home inspired by the magnificent efforts of all classes of Your Majesty's subjects throughout the world, confident that the trials and sacrifices borne in common will draw still closer the bonds of imperial unity and co-operation."

The address is signed by Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies and all the members of the Conference.

The King, in reply to the address of loyalty, said:—"Your deliberations will be of lasting advantage, not only in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion, but they will ensure that we are prepared for the tasks of peace and the organisation of the resources of the Empire, with a view to rendering it self-sustaining and strengthening the ties knitting all parts of the Dominions."

"I deeply regret the unavoidable absence of the representatives of Australia, but that great Dominion stands second to none in its determination to assist in the present conflict. I trust that all the Dominions and India will be represented at the next conference."

"In the midst of the present terrible struggle, the magnificent contributions of men, munitions and money made by all parts of the Empire have been a source of very great pride and satisfaction to me."

"Vast armies raised in the Dominions have taken, or are taking, the field side by side with those of the United Kingdom, to fight the common foe, in the cause of justice and those free institutions which are the very keystone of my Empire. It is fitting also that I should here specially refer to the munificent gifts of money made towards the expenses of the war by the Government, Princes and peoples of India."

His Majesty expressed satisfaction that representatives of India had participated in the deliberations and the opinion that the consequent personal intercourse would create the growth of a spirit of larger sympathy and understanding between India and the Dominions. The present gathering was a giant leap on the road of progress and imperial development and he felt assured that this would steadily be continued.

"May this comradeship in the field, this community of suffering and sacrifice, draw together still closer than ever all parts of my possessions, establishing fresh bonds of union that will endure to our mutual advantage long after the war and its horrors have passed away."

"The Queen and I recall, with the liveliest happiness, recollections of the visits we have been privileged to pay to different parts of the Dominions, thereby gaining a personal knowledge of the various countries and peoples, their resources and difficulties and all their varying problems and interests. We do not forget the warm-hearted and loyal welcome given us on those occasions and it is with feelings of affectionate regard that I ever follow the welfare of my subjects beyond the seas. I look forward to the day when some of our children will, in their turn, have an opportunity for acquiring a similar priceless experience by such visits."

"I rejoice at the prospect of better means of communication, which will more effectively link up the various portions of the Empire and trust, in days to come, to see an ever-increasing exchange of visits and personal intercourse between the Mother Country and the Dominions, for do not sympathy and common brotherhood help to form the surest foundations on which the State can rest? The value of the Empire lies, not in

its strength and greatness alone, but in the several contributions that each of its diverse parts, with varying circumstances and conditions, makes to the one general stock of knowledge and progress.

"I thank you for coming here personally to present your address. May God bless and protect you all and grant you a safe return home on the conclusion of your labors."

Reuter's special correspondent, who accompanied the party, is authorised to state that the King deeply appreciated and was much touched by the expression of loyalty and devotion and by the spirit which prompted the presentation of the address and the delegates were equally impressed by the cordiality of their reception and welcomed His Majesty's reference to future visits to the Dominions. The members of the conference are unanimous that the event was an eminently fitting finale to their unforgettable mission to London in this crisis of the world's history.

Reuter's correspondent states the reception was a fitting conclusion to the most momentous conference in the history of the Empire, following upon the members adopting the unprecedented course of going to Windsor and there presenting their address of loyalty and devotion to the King.

In glorious Spring weather, a procession of motor cars left the Savoy Hotel, conveying Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, the Hon. Robert Rogers, Canadian Minister of Public Works, the Hon. John Hazen, Canadian Minister of Marine, Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, Sir Joseph Ward, New Zealand Minister of Finance, General Smuts, Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, H. R. H. the Maharajah of Bikanir, Sir James Meston, Sir Satyendra Sinha and Mr. H. C. Lambert, Secretary of the Imperial Conference.

On arriving at Windsor Castle, the party were conducted to the White Drawing Room. A few minutes later, the King, who was wearing morning dress, arrived. He was accompanied by the Queen, Princess Mary and Princess Albert, Henry and George.

The members of the conference, all of whom were previously known to Their Majesties, were presented by the Secretary of State for the Colonies

in a clear and resonant voice. Sir Robert Borden read the address and the King, obviously much touched, himself read his reply.

The whole party afterwards proceeded to lunch, which consisted of strict war rations and no intoxicants. On the King's right, sat Mr. Walter Long and on his left Sir Robert Borden. The Queen sat opposite, with Mr. Austen Chamberlain on her right and Mr. W. F. Massey on her left. After lunch, the party adjourned to the drawing room, where the members of the Royal Family, without ceremony, conversed with animation with their guests. After a stay of two hours, the delegates left the Castle.

On their return journey from Windsor Castle, General Smuts, Sir Edward Morris, Sir Joseph Ward, Mr. W. F. Massey and others visited Queen Mary's hospital at Roehampton and witnessed the work of fitting and training maimed soldiers, including many men from the Dominions, for their future life. They were all impressed by the way armless and legless men, by means of artificial limbs, performed most of the functions of able-bodied men.

They saw armless men digging and legless men cycling. The maimed men accorded three cheers to the members of the conference, who suitably acknowledged them.

## American Song Service Will Be Held Tomorrow

Bishop Roots Of Hankow Will  
Be Speaker; Special Music  
Arranged

The Right Rev. L. H. Roots, D.D., Bishop of Hankow, is to be the speaker at the American Song Service to be held tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock in the fifth floor banquet hall of the Palace Hotel. Mr. H. H. Cameron will sing and there will be other special music.

A rapid growth in attendance has been reported since the services were organised a short time ago. More than 80 were present last Sunday at the first meeting to be held in the Hotel. The service will be held every Sunday afternoon.

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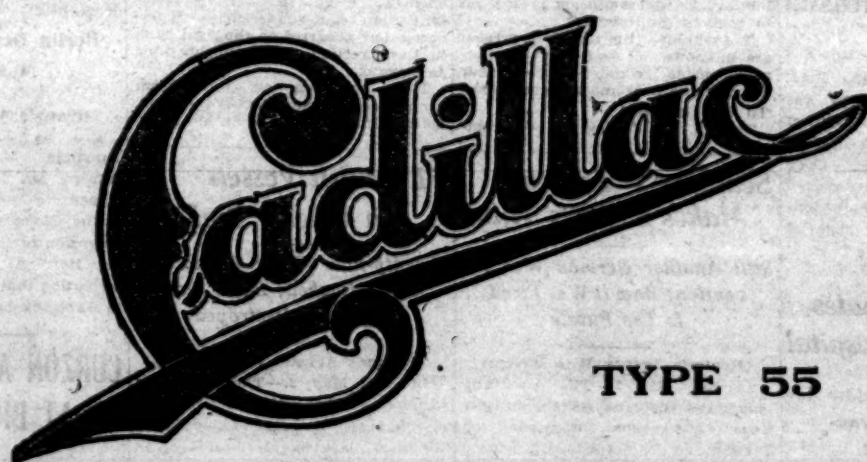
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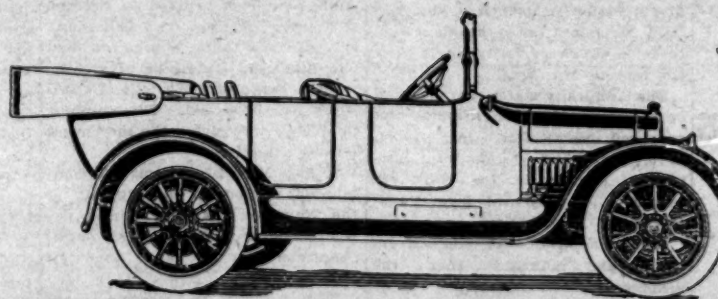
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## U. S. VESSEL TAKES DIVER PRECAUTIONS

Liner China, Sailing From Yokohama, Warns Passengers Against Lights

### NO DANGER, SAYS NOTICE

Regulations Posted Only As Precautionary Measure, But They're Necessary Now

Tokio, April 24.—Extraordinary precautions against submarines in the Pacific are not confined to English and Japanese liners nowadays. Passengers who sailed from Yokohama for San Francisco on the American liner China yesterday afternoon departed with a deep impression that America was at war. And they left with the feeling that the enemy is making every effort to extend that war to the Pacific.

For here are the words that greeted them from a notice posted at the entrance of the social hall of the China Mail vessel:

"No lights will be allowed on either the saloon or main decks. Oil lamps will only be permissible in officers' cabins, galleys and mess-rooms on the main deck, and such lights must be entirely screened so as not to be visible in any way from outside.

"Curtains in saloon cabins and the dining saloon must be kept drawn over portholes in addition to canvas screens outside, and all cabin lights will be extinguished at 11 o'clock in the night, except such as are necessary to the saloon watchmen in the performance of their duties.

"All ports in the different staterooms and in the second class must be covered by blinds at 6 o'clock every night, and all unnecessary lights must be extinguished by 10 o'clock. This rule applies to all the different quarters of the crew as well."

### No Danger, Says Notice

It was further added that these regulations were not made because of any danger, but simply as a measure of precaution. Inquires to Captain T. H. Dobson, commander of the China, elicited the reply that such steps were necessary in view of present conditions of navigation on the Pacific. It is reported that similar regulations will be enforced by the Pacific Mail, the other American line in this part of the world.

The China carried 653 passengers, including 125 saloon, 40 second class and 488 stateroom passengers. Owing to a heavy cargo she took at Hongkong and Shanghai, she was unable to carry any shipments from Nagasaki and Yokohama and omitted her usual call at Kobe for the same reason. She arrived at Yokohama at 6 o'clock Sunday night.

In charge of three Chinese gold fish merchants of Shanghai, 20,000 gold fish of varied colors and sizes left Yokohama on the China. They will be placed on the market in San Francisco for the summer season. Placed in sixty large barrels, they were loaded on the fore deck. These merchants expect that about sixty per cent of the fish will reach their destination alive. Many will die near Honolulu on account of the climate, said the gold fish man.

As the China was a few days behind her schedule, she will sail for San Francisco direct, omitting her call at Honolulu. She loaded 300 tons of additional coal at Yokohama. Most of the China's saloon passengers are either Chinese merchants of San Francisco who are returning to America after vacations at home or Chinese students who are going to the United States to receive higher education. The latter, boys and girls, numbered 35, and will enter Yale, Pennsylvania, Cornell, New York, Columbia, Stanford and other state or private universities, where they will study industry, commerce, engineering, agriculture and science. Only a few will study politics. There's too much politics in China now, one said yesterday. They are part of the students sent to America from China annually with the money returned from the Boxer indemnity.

## What America Fights For By Prof. R. McN. McElroy

(Peking Gazette, April 26)

There was a notable gathering of Americans at the dinner given in the Mess Hall of the American Legation Guard last evening. Over 400 guests were in attendance. After dinner the party adjourned to the lawn in the Compound where a resolution of loyalty and of service to President Wilson and the American Government was passed, after speeches by the American Minister and Professor McElroy had been delivered. This was followed by ringing cheers for President Wilson and for the Stars and Stripes and the company singing the "Star-Spangled Banner." It was a memorable occasion, not easily to be forgotten by those who attended.

The American Minister's Speech  
In introducing Professor McElroy, the American Minister alluded briefly to what he stated to be the two most fundamental facts in the present situation, namely, the effort of the German Government to bring Mexico into war against the United States and the successful revolution in Russia.

The former had revealed to the American people the fact that the German Government did not respect the fundamental conditions of security and peace even on the continent of America. The war as waged by Germany did not therefore involve European questions alone but the peace and security of every nation on earth. They revealed to the American nation in startling light the truth that the whole world would suffer were the policy and military methods of the German Government to be successful even only in certain regions of Europe. The evil system firmly entrenched there would extend its disturbing influence to the confines of the earth. After this no hesitating doubt was possible any longer as to whether the vital interests of America, or for that matter, of any nation desirous to protect its peace and independence, were involved in this war.

### The Russian Revolution

The other fundamental fact is the certain in Russia, out of the deep experience of the war, of a new form of Government designed to represent not a monarchical tradition but the national life of Russia in all its fullness. The rapidity of this achievement for which indeed history had long prepared Russia but which, nevertheless, was stupendous in its scope appealed to the American people with particular force. They realized that Europe was battling for truer forms of public action. The Russian people, to meet more effectively the threatened power and influence of the reactionary system of Germany, have voluntarily divested themselves of a form of state which no longer gave the fullest play to national energy. To co-operate with the Russian people under these conditions, for the achievement of a system of political organization and public action which would liberate the inherent forces of national life and which would be in itself the best guarantee of international security, based upon national justice, is a prospect most inspiring to the American people. There has always been an instinctive feeling of mutual understanding and friendship between these nations with their enormous populations and territory. Their common aims are now more clearly and definitely expressed and they will co-operate not for the oppression of any one but for the most complete development of their national life and the marvelous resources entrusted to them by nature. The harmony of fundamental principles and of high aims which unites the United States to her associates already longer engaged in this terrific struggle, will bring about a harmony and uniformity of action an efficiency of co-operation, which no merely formal agreements could of themselves assure.

### PROF. McELROY'S ADDRESS

"What America is Fighting For"  
Professor McElroy spoke as follows:—As I stand here tonight, looking over the audience of Americans, men whose ancestors served at the altar of many lands, I feel that the logic of the occasion demands of me a very specific thing. I must to grasp and formulate, in simple and direct language, the fundamental

thoughts, and dreams, and ideals, and aspirations which today are meeting in the vast, polyglot community which we call the United States of America; to state exactly what we are fighting for, we Americans, whether of English blood, or German blood, or French or Italian, or Russian, or Spanish blood. What have we in common to cause us to rise at the call of a common impulse and prepared to die for a common cause? It would be easy to formulate the characteristic dreams of the Russian, the Italian, the Belgian, the Scotch, the Irish or the Portuguese. It would be possible to catch the gleam of idealism which has given to the French the glorious title of the Hero Nation. But none of these would suffice. I am asked to take a cross-section of all of them, and a dozen more, and to formulate the ideals which course in common through them all after they have been united into what we call America. For it is common ideals which have transformed the men and women of all these races and kindreds and tongues into our nation, which stands today facing the grim fact of war, a war to which no man dare call them in the name of race, or language, or previous allegiance.

### The American Crucible

Did you ever think what it means to be an American? A Frenchman may reside for years in England or Germany, or Russia, but he will always remain a foreigner, no matter what papers of citizenship he may secure. An Englishman may spend his life in Italy, and catch, as Browning caught, the poetry of her soul, but he will die an alien. A Russian may rear his family in Holland, but they will never become Dutch. But let this same Frenchman, or Englishman, or Russian come, dwell on our shores, and the great moving force of Americanism transforms him into a true American. A nation so composed cannot stand upon the narrow platform of a provincial patriotism. Its fundamentals of citizenship must transcend race, and its ideals must be so high that ancient animosities and hereditary loyalties cannot compete with them, or divide the allegiance which they demand. Had our President called for a rally round the banner of the Anglo-Saxon, millions would have answered: "Not ready to die for Anglo-Saxon traditions." Had he raised the cry of Teutonic loyalty, he would have heard another polyglot voice: "We do not acknowledge the divine right of the Hohenzollerns." The only call which can command the support of the American nation is the call to defend a law that is higher than race loyalty; that transcends mere ethnic prejudices. It must be clearly based upon ideals so fundamental that they can not be mistaken for old antagonisms in masquerade.

### The World Must Be Made Safe for Democracy

When, upon various occasions, the conquest of Cuba was suggested to America, upon grounds of self-interest, her people remained cold and unresponsive. But when the voice of justice demanded her intervention she struck and won a victory designed to give and not to get. Today a free Cuba bears witness; to a new force in the history of colonial empire, a new theory which says that colonies exist for the benefit of the colonies, and not for the purpose of adding wealth to the mother country. It is an ideal to which the Entente has given a ready assent, and to which the new Republic of Russia has declared her allegiance. To that ideal the President appealed, in facing our present crisis, when he declared: "We are about to fight . . . for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their own ways of life and obediences." . . . "The world must be made safe for democracy, and its peace must be planned upon the trusted foundation of political liberty."

With such a call ringing in our ears, we can find no place beneath the Stars and Stripes for a double allegiance, a dual citizenship, because it is an appeal for the defense of the law that is higher than national constitutions, and more binding than the call of a common

ancestry. It is the call of an international altruism, which conceals no selfish policy, and holds out no hope of material gain. The President has placed our intervention in this war upon a plane of idealism to which every citizen, of whatever race, may rally, without losing hold upon the best traditions of the land from which his fathers came. It is not the call of a narrow nationalism, but the call of world-citizenship. And it was therefore fitting that, when it was issued, the old Liberty Bell, so long silent should once more speak, this time to intone, the theme, "The Rights of Nations."

### "The Rights of Man"

In that phrase we distinguish something new in the world of political thinking. From the days of Jean Jacques Rousseau to August, 1914, political agitation gathered round the cry, "The Rights of Man." For about two centuries the conflict for "the Rights of Man" has been waged, steadily, persistently, and unflinchingly. Its enemies devised all kinds of political inventions for its destruction; but it has won trench after trench, until today all sane men freely acknowledge its claim. The slave-holding philosophers formulated strange theories against it, even employing the sacred name of religion in defence of their cause; but "the Rights of Man" triumphed, and slavery died. Nietzsche invented the superman to destroy it; but Nietzsche died mad, and his theory failed of its mission. By 1914 the ancient conflict for the rights of man was so nearly finished that the time was ripe for a new world-war-cry of liberty; and when the mailed fist of the German Kaiser turned the page, by forcing war upon an unprepared world, upon the new page was written a new title, "The Rights of Nations." The time had come for man to broaden his horizon and think in terms larger than the individual, whether man or nation. "The Rights of Nations."

Our ancestors fought for the rights of man, and secured them to us. We are fighting for the rights of nations, to secure them to our remotest descendants. Our ancestors fought and crushed the theory of the Super-man. We are fighting the theory of the Supernational, the theory that there is given to the strong nation a divine right to trample upon the weak nation. Our ancestors, by determined effort, cleared the king's highways of robbers, by giving to the weakest and poorest traveler the majestic protection of a law sustained by force. We are called upon to clear the great international highway of robbers, and to put force behind the world-law, that henceforth no powerful nation may carry away a weaker nation into captivity. Our forefathers gave vital force to law among individuals. We are called upon to give vital force to law among nations. It is in this cause that the nation of many races has risen to do battle with the enemy of "The Rights of Nations," and she will see justice satisfied before her shining sword again seeks its scabbard. And when that sword is sheathed, it will be the glory of America to have all men know that no Achan has spied hidden in his tent; that America has poured in her millions and her men, freely without hope of gain, other than that which comes from the unflinching performance of duty.

### The New Creed

We are not a modern Don Quixote wandering about the earth intent upon redressing imaginary wrongs. We are a peace-loving people; but we love justice more than gain, and honor more than life. We serve not our own private ends, but fight, as Lincoln fought, that liberty shall not perish from the earth. We have counted the cost, and are ready to pay it, though at the end every

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strong-box be empty, and every family bereaved of a son. Does any one still think of America as fighting merely for herself, to sustain her own dignity, or to protect her own property. Let me read the words of the President, given to the world only a month before we declared war on Germany:

"These are the things we shall stand for . . . (1) That all nations are equally interested in the peace of the world and the political stability of free peoples, and equally responsible for their maintenance.

(2) That the essential principle of peace is the actual equality of nations in all matters of right and privilege.

(3) That peace cannot securely or justly rest upon an armed balance of power.

(4) That Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no other powers should be supported by the common thought, purpose or power of the family of nations.

(5) That the seas should be equally free and safe for the use of all peoples, under rule set up by common agreement and consent, and that . . . they should be accessible to all upon equal terms.

(6) That national armaments should be limited to the necessities of national order and domestic safety."

"These words," declares Lloyd George, "represent the faith which inspires and sustains our people in the tremendous sacrifices they have made and are still making. They also believe that the unity and peace of mankind can only rest upon democracy . . . upon respect for the rights and liberties of nations, both great and small, and upon the universal dominion of public right."

The Hohenzollern Formula  
Contrast these sentiments with those expressed by the Kaiser: "We Hohenzollerns take our crown from God alone."

On the spirit of God has descended. . . . Who opposes me, I shall crush. He who listens to public opinion runs a danger of inflicting immense harm on the State." It is given to our age to demonstrate that abstract ideals can command a loyalty as unreserved and as self-effacing as loyalty to a dynasty has ever commanded. Autocracy has failed; but Democracy is still on trial, and the day of its testing is now, now while the flags which once faced one another at Bunker Hill and Yorktown float together upon every government building in England and America in token of a common aim, not for America and England alone, but for all the peoples who have resolved that the world shall not be Prussianized by force of arms.

No one can accuse the President of having acted hastily. With unprecedented patience he waited until the time arrived when the ideals involved had been made so clear as to command the united support of all real Americans, of whatever race; and he should now have in his hands, as a voluntary offering to the new era, the support of every American. The time for debate is past. It is

within the province of every citizen to try to prevent the enactment of any law; but when that law has passed, by or without his vote, it is as binding upon him as upon the man who first penned it, and he will defy it at his peril. For almost three years this action has been pending, and debate upon it has been free to all. It is now all action taken by the sovereign people, and by an overwhelming vote, and is binding alike upon every citizen. It would be a glory to sustain your country's cause, and the cause of civilization, of your own free will; but sustain it you must, or forfeit your right to the glorious name of American. If you are not willing to fight for "the Rights of Nations" you stand for the cause that German represents, and that Belgium illustrates, and should be ready to assume the duties which devolve upon the friends of Prussianism.

### A Liberated Germany

Should Germany win this war, nay, should Germany fail to lose it, finally and conclusively, the stamp of success will be given to terrorism, disregard of treaties and general international dishonor. The wars which our children must face will be many and of speechless horror. She cannot win; but it may be given to America to see that she loses, absolutely and competely.

And by this I do not mean the extermination of the German people, nor the destruction of their commerce after peace is made. We are not warring against the German people, but against their perverted patriotism, against the iron-handed leaders of German absolutism. The triumph of American ideals will mean a liberated Germany, and will sound the death-knell of absolutism throughout the world. Give the people of Germany control of Germany, and the few remaining strongholds of absolutism will at once become untenable. Unhorne Prussianism, and we may confidently expect to see the new Germany speedily take her place among the peace-loving, honorable nations of the world.

As a band of Americans living here in the Republic which but yesterday was the youngest child born of the doctrine of "the Rights of Man," we have the right to speak to our nation across half the world; and the message which we should send is in every mind. May I try to formulate it for you?

### The Resolution

"We the undersigned, Americans residing in Peking, China, wish to convey to the President and government of our country a pledge of loyalty, and to offer our services unreservedly to the great cause of 'the Rights of Nations.'"

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We produce 25,000 sacks of highest quality flour each day from best Chinese Wheat, free from dust and impurities. Our production of the three Brands amounts to 200 tons per day. We have been favored with orders from all over China, as well as from Singapore, Java, Sumatra and other Pacific Islands. We have received the "Panel of Honour" from the President as a prize for the superiority of our flour, which consists of the following brands:—

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To avoid imitation, the public are cautioned to note the above illustrations which are printed on each sack of the respective brands. viz: The "Battle-Ship" and the "Star" decoration are in green print, while the "Happiness" is in blue and red. Samples furnished free on application to our head office, 49 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai. Best attention given to enquiries for quotations, and orders promptly executed.

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(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

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## NEW DIRIGIBLE NOW READY FOR AMERICA

Combines Features of the Zeppelin and Best Parts of Modern Aeroplane

New York, March 30.—By permission of the Navy Department detailed descriptions are available today of two Blimp type dirigible balloons which are being made for the government. These new aircraft combine, on a smaller scale, features of the great German Zeppelins and, on a large scale, features of aeroplanes.

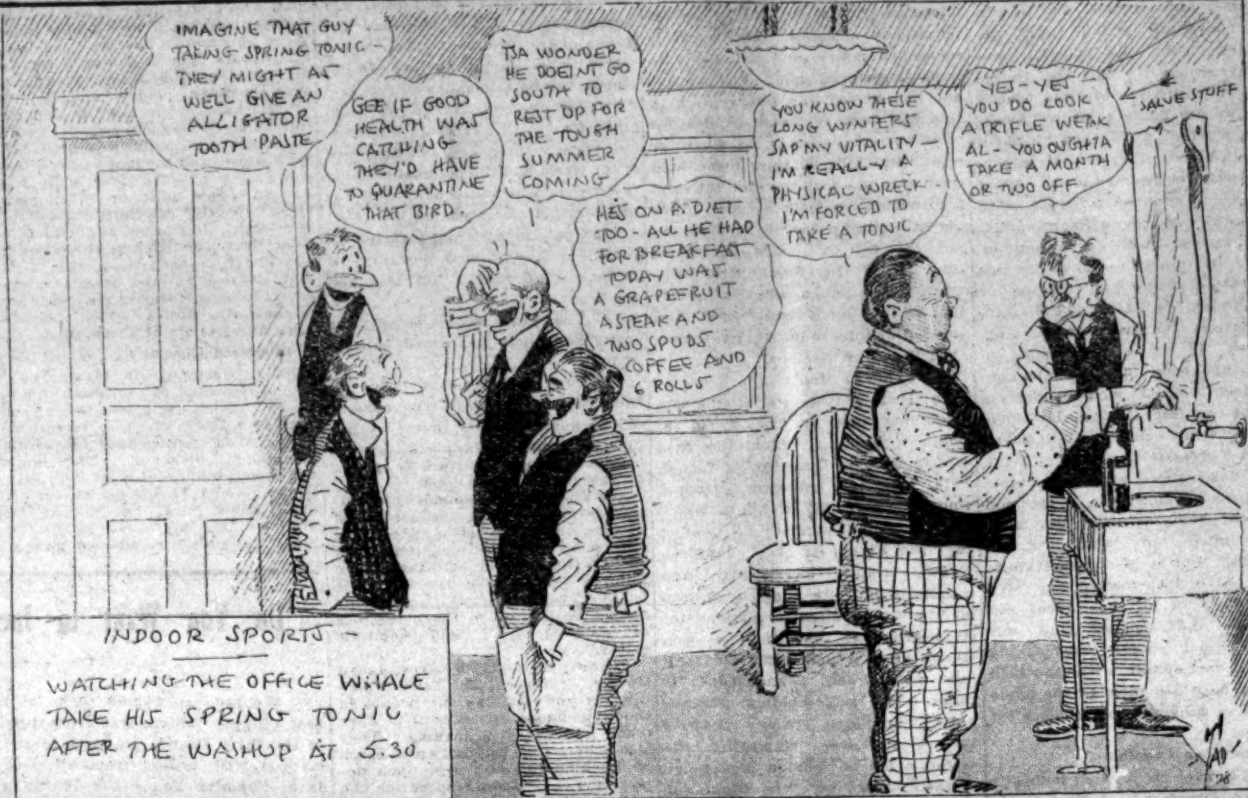
The dirigibles can rise with the ease of a common balloon, remain stationary in the air or cruise at a maximum speed of 45 miles an hour with the aid of a powerful propeller driven by a gasoline motor.

In general appearance the Blimp dirigible resembles a cigar. It is 160 feet long, with a maximum diameter of 31½ feet. The envelope will displace 77,000 cubic feet. The car is suspended from the "cigar." It is spacious enough for a pilot, an observer and for carrying the accessories required for determining altitude, speed, etc., as well as a 160 horsepower engine.

The Blimp can maintain an altitude of 7,500 feet (one and two fifths miles) with safety. The maximum speed of 45 miles an hour may be reached at an altitude of 500 feet, and maintained for ten hours. At the regular cruising speed of 35 miles the Blimp can endure sixteen hours of uninterrupted flight, which permits a cruising range of 560 miles.

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



## Full Report of The Remarkable Tsinpu Locomotive Case

(Peking Gazette)

The Tsinpu locomotive case is one of the two sensational cases of the day involving the integrity of the Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet. We publish the following translation of the full text of the report submitted by the two investigators appointed by Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of Communications, when it became apparent that it was impossible to hush up the case any longer. It is alleged that the two investigators were specially selected by Hsu with the view that they would submit a report which would completely exonerate himself. The two investigators have indeed done that in a masterly manner. Meanwhile, the Government is making independent investigations to ascertain whether or not the Minister of Communications himself is not involved in the case. It will be seen that the report fastens the guilt on Wang Chin-chien, Director of the line, and Tung Lin-yi, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the same railway. The report reads:—

The so-called Hua Mei Company (Chino-American Company) was not known to the people of Tientsin. A small signboard was recently hung at the door of the Chia Tai Metal Dealers, bearing the name of I Hu Hang. This I Hu Hang alone negotiated for the sale of locomotives for use on the Tientsin-Pukow railway. Following publicity on the subject, the so-called Hua Mei Company was organized. At first a sign written on red paper was attached to a house in the Sung Shou Alley (Tientsin) bearing the name Hua Mei Kung Su. This paper sign was changed for a brass plate two or three days later. About a week afterwards this was shifted to house No. 27 in the No. 6 Road in the French Concession; and the name of the business was changed to Mei Shang Hua Mei Shang Wu Kung Su (American Merchant, Chino-American Commercial Company); but the English name on the new plate did not include the word "Hua" [meaning "Chinese." The name was a Romanised rendering, not a translation]. The room upstairs was occupied by a certain

Chief of the Ying Ching Chin and the so-called Hua Mei Company occupied the ground floor. The room contained just a few pieces of old brass sheets and several articles of iron. Kun Hua [One of the two investigators] approached the members of the staff by pretending that he wished to purchase some cars for the Kuang San Railway; but each of the clerks gave different accounts of themselves and their statements were rather strange. Suddenly Lo Hsia-er [a foreigner called at our house, the lodging of the investigators] and denied that the business in the 6th Road was his Hua Mei Kung Su. He stated that the Hua Mei Kung Su was located at his own home, where there had never been a signboard. Nor had he any clerks or assistants. The firm was a one-man company, consisting of himself. Asked where his home concern was situated in America, he said that he had no home firm. With regard to the sale of the locomotives, he had placed the order with the Ku-nan-hsi-er Company. It will thus be seen that the so-called Hua Mei Company has never existed in China or in America. A letter sent by Lo to the Ku-nan-hsi-er Company, dated March 8, states that the Hua Mei Kung Su is registered at the Telegraph Office. This shows that even Lo himself never used the name Hua Mei Kung Su before March 8, as a public concern. Yet a document of the Tsinpu railway to the Ministry, dated February 21, contains the name Hua Mei Kung Su, and the agreement was signed with this same concern on March 3. A sum of money amounting to as much as \$210,000 was also paid to this concern. Apparently fearing that the Chinese police might have no confidence in such a concern, one dollar was spent in registering the same at the American Consulate. It must be noted, however, that the registration was necessary to secure the attestation of the contract and was not for the purpose of guaranteeing the standing of the concern. When the agreement was being drafted, the translator was unable to find the name of the concern in the Hong List. Tung I-lin then supplied a slip on which the English name of the concern was written and the transla-

tion was made. From the foregoing facts, it is clear that the so-called Hua Mei Kung Su was a bogus business specially created by those who were concerned in the corruption practised. This is fully borne out by the statement of Lo and the telegrams.

### Facts About the Bribery

Tung I-lin is the Chief of the Department of General Affairs of the Railway. His duties are entirely unconnected with the purchase of engines. Yet he overstepped his authority and took the matter entirely into his own hand. This was in itself suspicious. But after the signing of the agreement, he offered \$500 in notes to Kuan Pao-lin who declined to accept the same. He also visited the home of Pao Kuang-yung, the Chief Accountant, and offered him \$2,000. This was repaid into the Cashier's Department and entered in the accounts. These facts are confirmed by the written statements of Pao and Kuan, the receipt given by Pao and the Red Account book of the foreign Accountant's office.

### Bogus Specifications

In the ordinary course of business, drawings and specifications ought to have been submitted before the conclusion of the agreement, but according to the statement of Lo-hsia-er, drawings were not submitted until ten days after the signing of the agreement. The pattern submitted was of British make, of which several parts could not be manufactured in America. Some time ago inquiries were made by Tsai Kuo-tsao, Chief of the Locomotive Department, at the Po-er-wen and Mei-li-chi, two of the well-known American factories regarding the possibility of manufacturing such parts in America. The reply was in the negative. Yet the agreement was concluded by the Tientsin-Pukow line with the said Hua Mei Kung Su before drawings were made, and the said Kung-Su agreed to undertake the manufacture of such engines without first demanding to see the drawing. Nothing is said in the agreement as to what will be done in case of the said Kung-Su failing to deliver the goods or the goods delivered not being according to specifications. Lo also states that the high price charged for the engines was due to the fact that special patterns had to be made and that if American engines were wanted a saving of from \$8,000 to \$10,000, gold, could be effected.

Lo also states that the contract for the building of the ten locomotives had been awarded to the Ku-

nan-hsi-er Company of New York, and that this could be proved by two telegrams from the said New York firm, dated April 4. A perusal of the said telegrams showed that the one received in the morning stated that no estimate could be given without specifications, but the one received in the afternoon stated that the engines wanted could be shipped from America in August of this year. How could it have been possible for the whole affair to be settled within a few hours as was the case? Even if we take it for granted that the telegram received in the afternoon is to be relied upon in a limited sense, how could the said line award the contract and pay the large sum of \$600,000 without first seeing the drawing and specification? Furthermore Lo-hsia-er is not a merchant, and the so-called Hua Mei Kung Su, which was created after the conclusion of the agreement, consists of Lo himself alone. Yet without any specific guarantee the first instalment, amounting to \$210,000, was paid him on the strength of the agreement. In the usual course of business transaction for the purchase of goods, payment is not made until after the

goods have been delivered. In this case the agreement was signed, even before the Kung Su came into existence, and as much as one third of the total price was paid even before the name of the manufacturer of the engines was known.

### Violation of Working Regulations

Ordinarily the purchase of engines cannot be concluded until the Departments of Locomotives, Works, Traffic and Accounts, have been consulted. Yet in this case Tung I-lin, Chief of the General Affairs Department, who has nothing to do at all with the matter alone decided and conducted the whole business. Nor did he invite public tender—as has been usually done—but secretly concluded the agreement. The employees of the railway were therefore indignant at this breach of practice. The British Engineer and German mechanic repeatedly protested by letter and telegram. Furthermore, no attempt was made to secure a proper witness for the signing of the agreement. Kuan Pao-lin was asked at the spur of the moment by Tung I-lin to act as witness; but in view of the ser-

ious responsibility involved, Kuan cleared himself under the pretext that he was wanted for the purchase of electrical materials. The payment of money was carried out even in a more startling manner. According to rule and practice, payment is made by the Cashier's Department to the Department of Material which then pays out the money to the merchant. But according to the statement of Chia Wen-ching, Chief of the Cashier's Department, the first payment made on March 5, amounting to \$120,000 in Bank of China notes, was made direct to Tung I-lin, who gave a rough receipt for the same. A sum of \$90,000 was paid in cash six days later to a certain Li and was deposited in the International Bank (American Bank). On this occasion a receipt for the two payments was given by this man Li. It is difficult to see how Tung could receive the money in such an open and daring manner without violating regulations of the railway.

### The Conclusion

All the facts mentioned above are the results of actual investigations made by Kuan-yu (Councillor) and Kun-hua (Chief of the Depart-

ment of Railway), and are proved by 11 documents. Ever since the assumption of office by the Minister (Hsu Shih-ying) drastic measures have been taken to sweep away corruption, yet Wang Chia-chien, Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and Tung I-lin, Chief of the General Affairs Department—who have been specially promoted by the Minister himself and who therefore should have obeyed the orders of the Minister to show their appreciation—have dared to join with a foreigner in the creation of a bogus company and to offer bribes for the purpose of embezzling Government funds. Unless they are severely punished, the Government will be unable to deter the corrupt, and the Ministry will lose its dignity and arouse suspicion. In our humble opinion the case is one of great importance. The said Director and Departmental Chief should be held responsible to secure the substitution of a well-known firm or one guaranteed officially as reliable. Failing this, the said Director and Department Chief should be held responsible until the engines have all been satisfactorily delivered. . . . (Signed) Lei Kuan-yu and Tsen Kun-hua.

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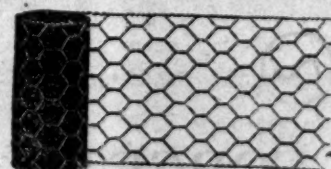
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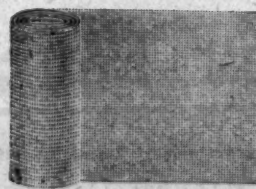
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## Imperial War Conference Issues Summarised Results

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 3.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has issued a statement respecting the work of the Imperial War Conference, which is now approaching the end of its labors, together with some of the resolutions which have been passed. He states that some matters are of such a confidential character as to be published at the present time that publication of the resolutions and debates on these matters will probably not be possible till after the war.

It records that the decisions of the Conference were unanimous in respect of the resolutions now published and on no occasion was it necessary to divide or withdraw a motion because an agreement could not be reached.

The statement contains comments on a few resolutions and notes that in moving a resolution of thanks to Mr. Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, as Chairman of the Imperial War Conference, Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, paid a touching tribute to the late Brigadier Long, who has fallen in his country's service. Sir Robert Borden and other speakers expressed their gratification at the presence at the Conference of the son of a statesman who had done so much to promote the idea of Imperial unity, the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

The resolutions passed by the Conference recommend:

The appointment at the earliest possible date of an expert committee representing the Military Authorities of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India, to consider the various patterns of military stores and equipment being used, with a view to selecting standard patterns for general adoption so far as the special circumstances of each country permit;

That the ordinance personnel of the military organizations of the Empire shall be trained in the same methods and principles and that ordinance men from all parts of the Empire should be attached for adequate periods to the Imperial Ordnance Department;

That the Admiralty shall be requested to work out immediately after the war the most effective scheme for national defence of the Empire for consideration by the Governments summoned to the Conference with the recommendations of the Admiralty regarding the future security of the Empire.

The Conference welcomed the increase in the number of Trade Commissioners and recommends the Governments concerned to co-operate in assisting the service, especially for the promotion of trade in the future.

It records that the resolutions passed by the Imperial Conference in 1907 have been modified to permit of the full representation of India at all future Imperial Conferences and assent to this by the various Governments has been obtained.

It prays His Majesty the King to constitute by Royal Charter an Imperial War Graves Commission on the lines proposed by the Prince of Wales to the Prime Minister. The Conference records its very deep appreciation of the generosity of the French Government in allowing, in perpetuity, the land where our men are buried and it urges that similar arrangements shall be made in the terms of peace with all the Allied, enemy and neutral Governments and in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia, Africa and elsewhere.

Imperial interest and for such concerted action, founded on consultation, as the several Governments determine.

The Conference recognises the importance of securing uniformity of policy and action in the Empire with regard to naturalisation, commends the proposals submitted by the Home Office to the Overseas Governments and recommends that steps shall be taken without delay for the establishment in London of an Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau on which the whole Empire shall be represented and whose duties shall include advising how mineral resources may be developed and made available to meet the metal requirements of the Empire.

In view of the experience gained in the war, the Conference draws attention to the importance of developing an adequate capacity of production of naval and military material, munitions and supplies in all the important parts of the Empire, including the countries bordering on the Pacific and Indian Oceans, where such facilities do not at present exist and affirms the importance of close co-operation between India and the Dominions and the United Kingdom with this object.

The Conference urges that the present system of double income taxation within the Empire be taken in hand immediately after the war and the law amended with regard to the present unsatisfactory position.

In view of the experience gained in the war, the Conference records that the safety of the Empire and the necessary development of its component parts require prompt, attentive consideration of concerted action with regard to, firstly, the production of an adequate food supply and arrangements for its transportation when and where required under any conditions which can reasonably be anticipated; secondly, control of the natural resources available within the Empire, especially those of an essential character for a necessary national purpose, whether peace or war; thirdly, the economical utilisation of such natural resources through manufacturing processes to be carried on within the Empire; and it commends the Governments concerned to consider the enactment of legislation in that direction.

The Conference, after expressing the view that the time has arrived for all possible encouragement to be given to the development of Imperial resources, especially for making the Empire independent of other countries in respect of food supplies and raw materials for essential industries, favours, firstly, the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of the Allies, shall give specially favorable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufactures of other parts of the Empire and, secondly, arrangements by means of which intending emigrants from the United Kingdom may be induced to settle in countries under the British flag.

The Conference, having examined a memorandum on the position of Indians in the self-governing Dominions, favours, firstly, the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interests of the Allies, shall give specially favorable treatment and facilities to the produce and manufactures of other parts of the Empire and, secondly, arrangements by means of which intending emigrants from the United Kingdom may be induced to settle in countries under the British flag.

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### News Brevities

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company announces that Philippine censorship regulations now conform with those in force to the United States. Code addresses registered prior to January 1, 1917, are admitted.

From an advertisement appearing in our columns, it will be seen that commutation tickets for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway are on sale from May 1. The tickets are in book form containing either ten or twenty single trip tickets for first, second and third classes. The period of availability of commutation tickets is 50 days for 10 single trip tickets and 100 days for 20 single trip tickets.

By order of the Ministry of Communications, Mr. S. C. Shu has been appointed Managing Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, and has taken over the management from Mr. Wong Chin-chen from April 26, 1917.

The American Chamber of Commerce yesterday sent out announcements of the time to be given next Tuesday at 12.15 at the Palace Hotel in honor of Captain Robert Dolan and Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attaché to China, who arrives today in Shanghai on his return from home. Those who intend to be present are requested to send notification to Secretary P. L. Bryant.

American Consul General Sammons yesterday cabled to the State Department a Washington protest of a number of American firms in Shanghai against the omission of the Excessor code from the cable codes permitted under the new American censorship. The firms among which are: Conell Brothers, Knapp and Co., the China Mail Steamship Company, the Pacific Mail, J. H. and A. H. and the Berkeley Company, Inc., assert that a large part of their business depends upon the use of this code.

Entries for the annual rifle meeting of the Shanghai Rifle Association closes today at 1 p.m. Entrance fee \$3.00, payable to A. M. Collopy, Secretary and Treasurer, c/o Russo-Asiatic Bank.

The Parcel Office of the Chinese Post Office will be closed from noon on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 7, 8, and 9, on account of the races.

A cable has been received that "Lande Trenchard Davis, son of Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis of Shanghai, has passed out of Sandhurst Military College and has been gazetted Second Lieutenant in the Royal West Kents."

A pompous funeral procession was given the Annamite policeman who was killed in the French Concession while doing patrol duty Tuesday morning. It started from the Central Police Station and ended at the Lokawet Cemetery, where the body was interred. Consul-General Wilden, Chief of Police Schmitt, Assistant Chief of Police Xavier, and all the French, Chinese and Annamite consulates of duty attended the burial. Besides taking subscriptions from the police force, the French Council will give the family a monthly allowance of \$20, being the amount of wages earned by deceased.

The wonderful film "Civilisation" will be shown for the last time in Shanghai at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. auditorium, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Admission will be \$1 for adults and 50 cents for children. Matinee at 2 p.m. The film is unquestionably the greatest of all cinema productions.

It is also one with a great and noble message—a film that every man and woman ought to see. Tickets can be obtained at the Association office.

Among the many places that suffered severe damage from the hailstorm of Thursday night was the American consulate, where \$350 worth of glass was broken. The municipal greenhouses also had practically all their glass roofs smashed in. The storm was a profitable one for glaziers, however. They raised their prices ten per cent over night.

News has been received in Shanghai of the marriage at Hongkong last Saturday of Mr. William Anderson, director of the Anderson Music Company, and Margaret Alliston, daughter of the late Mr. D. T. Devan of Hongkong.

Mr. P. S. Thomlin of the Kailan Mining Administration in Tientsin died in Tientsin on Tuesday after an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Thomlin, who was 40 years old, came to Tientsin in 1900. He was honorary treasurer of the Tientsin Municipal Council, president of the Tientsin Club and a leader in war charity enterprises. He survived his wife who is the daughter of Sir Walter Hillier, and a small daughter.

Announcement is made of the coming marriage of Mademoiselle Sokov, daughter of the Russian consul in Newchwang, to M. Friske, manager of the Russo-Asiatic Bank in the same city. The marriage will take place May 19.

### QUIET RESTORED IN MUKDEN

Mukden, May 3.—The truce of the army and police, once prevalent, had ruled for the time being but the day there being a collision between the troops under General Sun and the police officials. The military officials, the Chief of the Police Affairs of Mukden, is increasing and General Chang Tso-lin has forestalled troubles by making Wang Jung-kiang resign.

### HAYASHI VISITS DR. WU

Peking, May 4.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Peking, and other Ministers of the Entente Powers have paid visits to Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and congratulated him on the decision of the Chinese Government to declare war against Germany and desired China to speedily carry out that step. After the declaration, the Entente Powers will give moral support but so far no condition has been discussed. Baron Hayashi after seeing Dr. Wu Ting-fang, paid a further visit to President Li Yuan-hung in the afternoon of May 3 when Baron Hayashi advised him to facilitate the declaration of war against Germany at an early date.

### From the Chinese Press

Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has asked for further leave of absence for three months but the President has granted only one month.

A mandate dated May 2 says:—Li Ching-hsi is hereby appointed the Minister of Finance.

decide to fight to secure her national status and work for the welfare of humanity. He then expressed his hope that the Parliamentarians will endorse his policy.

Speaker Wang Kia-hsiang of the Senate responded and said that although he could not voice the sentiment of Parliament on this important decision by himself, he was sure that the legislators will welcome the opportunity given them in studying this diplomatic question.

Later in the evening, a portion of the legislative body was entertained at a dinner in the Central Park given by the Premier. Views on the question were further exchanged.

Opinions differ among the executive authorities on the question of a declaration of war. President Li Yuan-hung, on May 2 interviewed General Ni Shih-chung and scored him for his activity in political affairs, as he is a military man. Ni disagreed with the President.

Premier Tuan sent Dr. Wang Chung-hui to Shanghai May 3 to explain to the influential citizens the difficulties under which he has been obliged to decide the declaration of war against Germany, so as to avoid any misapprehension.

Li Ching-hsi, the newly appointed Minister of Finance, desires to study the economic questions of the country for a month before taking over his office. He persisted on this decision in spite of the President's request urging his presence in Peking. Vice-Minister of Finance Yang Shou-nan has compiled an outline of the necessary changes to be made at the department and a list of the officials, both of which were sent to Li at his Tientsin residence.

Shen Wen-yi, an official of the Ministry of Communications concerned with the recent Tientsin-Pukow Line scandal, has been arrested in Tientsin. He is now detained at the Court of Procurators in that city.

With the exception of Chu Ching-lan, governor of Kwangtung, all the civil authorities disapprove the declaration of war in their telegraphic communications to the government.

Fire destroyed 259 houses at New K'ia Wan, Nanking, May 2. A singing girl named Wang Yeh-shan and a child were burnt to death.

Soo Chang-chin, advisor to the Defence Commissioner of Kiangning, has been sent to make a thorough inspection of the W-hung Forts upon the recommendation of the Vice-President.

General Chang Haun has received his representative at the Military Conference, Li Ching-chang. He desires to exchange views hereafter through telegram.

The British, Russian and Japanese Ministers to Peking had a conference at the French Legation May 2 to discuss the desires of China. They all agreed that since Premier Tuan's decision is in favor of war, the conditions under which China would join the Allies should be decided upon immediately.

The envoys then went to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where they interviewed Dr. Wu Ting-fang. The Japanese Minister stated that the Entente Powers wish to negotiate the conditions with the Chinese Government with absolute good faith. Should Parliament delay its decision of war because of the conditions being unsatisfactory, the Powers are willing to issue a fitting communique to secure its confidence.

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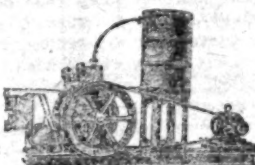
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We understand that there has been some misunderstanding as to the meaning of the clause, "Minimum Subscription" in the issued Prospectus. This refers to the allotment of shares to the Committee only. The holding, therefore, of one (or more) shares constitutes a shareholder.

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### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MAY 5, 1917

### Premier Tuan's Advice To Future Officials

IN The Peking Gazette of  
Wednesday, which arrived in  
Shanghai yesterday, we find that  
Premier Tuan has just been  
addressing the successful candi-  
dates of the recent Civil Service  
Examinations, advising them with  
respect to their future conduct as  
servants of the Government. "You  
must take it upon yourself," he  
said, "to correct the traditionally  
corrupt habits of officialdom."  
His suggestions and admonitions  
are worth repeating. They supplement  
in a way our discourse of  
yesterday regarding the present  
Cabinet scandal. The Premier  
said:

"The system of competitive  
examination is the only method by  
which the Government of this  
country in all ages has selected  
officials for public service. Since  
the establishment of the Republic,  
a number of competitive examina-  
tions for different grades of officials  
have been held; but the present  
examination for civil officers is the  
first of its kind held by the Re-  
publican Government. The mem-  
bers of the Examination Commis-  
sion have informed me of the re-  
sults of the examination. I have  
now to speak a few words to you  
gentlemen.

"The administrative system of  
Government may be likened to the  
vital system of the human body or  
the organic development of a plant.  
In the Book of Rites of the Chou  
Dynasty, it is stated that the Chiefs  
of the six Boards were under the  
control of the Prime Minister, and  
the other subordinate officials were  
under the Boards. The teachings  
of our ancient ones respecting their  
official system are clear and in de-  
tail.

"It is generally admitted that a  
Government can do well, if it  
appoints high officials to attend to  
the important measures of adminis-  
tration, and subordinate and minor  
officials to look after miscellaneous  
affairs which are too multifarious  
for the Government or the high  
officials to attend to personally. If  
the officials of various grades dis-  
charge their duties faithfully and  
endeavor to assist in the establish-  
ment of an honest and efficient ad-  
ministration, their names will at  
once become known to the public,  
and the Government will be greatly  
benefited by their faithful services.  
If officials fail to do this, they are  
guilty of neglecting their duties.  
With unworthy officials in its ser-  
vice, a government cannot secure  
an efficient administration for the  
same reason that a human body or  
a plant—with its vital system  
deranged—cannot develop normal-  
ly.

"The satisfactory fulfillment of  
one's official duty is not difficult to  
accomplish. It is only necessary  
for one to be diligent in the per-  
formance of one's service to the  
Government. At the same time an  
official must not over-estimate his  
own ability, while he must be  
strong in moral fortitude. When a  
man first enters Government ser-  
vice, he will find himself  
bewildered by many things which  
he cannot immediately understand.  
In spite of the difficulty or the  
novelty of things confronting a  
new official candidate, the latter  
can learn gradually to understand  
the same thoroughly well. But this

will be impossible if an official—  
over-estimating his own ability—  
learning—overlooks the difficulties  
or intricacies of his work.

"Knowledge consists in being  
well informed in many things. Do  
not feel ashamed to ask informa-  
tion of one whose general knowl-  
edge you may consider inferior to  
yours. It is well for you to know  
something about everything, and  
do not be tired of making a thor-  
ough study of things. Be satisfied  
with your present position and do  
not be covetous of positions which  
you are at present not entitled to  
hold. The aim of every person is  
generally ahead of actual conditions  
of his life, and it is quite natural  
for officials of lower grades to hope  
for promotion to positions of  
higher grade. But it should be re-  
membered that when you climb up  
a height, you must start from a  
very base; and when you travel a  
long journey, you must cover the  
distance step by step. The Govern-  
ment appoints officials to the  
different posts according to their  
individual capacities. This is to  
enable officials to show their  
ability. When you have ability  
which can be brought into full  
play, you need have no anxiety  
about the absence of an instant re-  
cognition of your merits by the  
Government.

"If you fail to understand this,  
your ambition will know no bounds  
for higher position as soon as you  
enter Government service. Your  
desire for promotion and other  
undue favors from the Government  
will prevent you continuing the  
diligent performance of your official  
duties. If such a one is promoted as  
he desires, he will not be able to  
achieve anything remarkable for  
the Government, since his atten-  
tion must be centered on the advance-  
ment of his own personal interest.  
If you desire to fulfill your duty  
faithfully to the Government, you  
must try your best to be diligent  
and honest and eschew what I have  
just indicated.

"Respecting the merits of an  
official, the ancient worthies usually  
placed more emphasis on his personal  
virtue and conduct of life than  
his ability. If the conduct of even  
one who has already achieved a  
great fame and merit becomes open  
to the criticism of the public, his  
prestige and reputation must suffer,  
no matter how illustrious his past  
official record. You gentlemen are  
men of distinction and you have now  
become objects of public attention.  
It is earnestly hoped  
that now you are entering Govern-  
ment service, you will pay more  
attention to your conduct and be-  
havior than at any other time. You  
must take it upon yourselves to cor-  
rect the traditionally corrupt habits  
of officialdom. Emphasis is laid by  
official discipline upon one's moral  
character, the cultivation of which  
should not be neglected by any of  
you gentlemen.

"Under the present official system  
of the Government an official of the  
recommended class can be promoted  
to the sub-appointed class, if he  
shows marked ability or has achieved  
distinguished services. It is  
altogether different from the official  
systems of the other countries of  
the West, respecting the promotion  
of members of the civil service. You  
need not be anxious about promotion,  
which will come to you gradually as  
and when you achieve services merit-  
ing recognition.

"The success of an official entirely  
depends on the energy and ability he  
brings to bear in the performance of  
his official duty. The annals of this  
country teem with examples of this  
kind. Historical personages, who  
achieved great names and extraor-  
dinary service often began their  
official career in a very humble posi-  
tion. I speak these words in the  
hope of encouraging you gentlemen."

### Topics In Brief

Germany evidently misses her  
American notes.—Newark News.

The Lyman M. Law is not the only  
law that has been torpedoed.—Phila-  
delphia Record.

The one-man submersible should  
come under the head of an I-boat.—  
Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Not a few eminent candidates for  
political office regard the international  
crisis as a personal insult.—New York  
Sun.

Incurable weakness of the voluntary  
system of enlistment is that the most  
patriotic citizens get shot first.—Wall  
Street Journal.

This thing of flooding Congress with  
telegrams protesting against war is  
relieved by the best of telegraph com-  
panies.—Macon Telegraph.

Nearly all Europe has now adopted  
the saving-daylight scheme. It seems  
to be about all there is for Europe to  
save.—New York World.

Mexico's demand that the warring  
nations be at peace is something like  
the conversation between the pot and  
the kettle.—Chattanooga News.

## Diplomatic Relations Between China And The Powers Since And Concerning The European War

By M. T. Z. Tyan, LL.D. (London)  
(Lecturer on International Law,  
Tsing Hua College, Peking; and  
Author of "The Legal Obligations  
Arising Out of Treaty Relations be-  
tween China and Other States" in  
the press.)

(Continued from Friday's THE  
CHINA PRESS)

### III. Treaties and Conventions (Concluded)

#### 'Chinese Puzzle'

When the second Hague Conference  
discussed No. III of its conventions,  
which provide for a declaration of war  
before the commencement of actual  
hostilities, the Chinese delegate asked  
a question which none could answer.  
He said in effect:—"If A declares war  
on B, and B refuses to accept it, what  
happens then?" The other delegates  
laughed, and a thoughtless world has  
since echoed the laugh and called it a  
Chinese puzzle. But this country  
stands for reason, not might, and  
Chinese philosophy teaches that  
reason is never so feeble that it must  
needs be re-inforced by might. When  
the Chinese delegate sought to impress  
this truth upon the conference, his  
hearers took it as a joke and called it  
"not playing the game."

The experience of a decade has  
transformed men's minds, and both  
the United States and Holland now  
subscribe to China's moral creed.  
Namely, if B declares that he will not  
fight, because rational men need never  
stoop to the level of irrational beasts,  
then A will also abandon the fight,  
and co-operate to compose the differ-  
ences between them amicably. The  
ideal of peace is here attained, not by  
the nerve-racking roar of the modern  
artillery, nor even by the threat of  
force, but by the gentle voice of moral  
suasion. This is the fable of life and  
the sun re-illustrated. The wind  
blows a biting blast and the traveller  
draws his cloak tightly around him;  
but the sun puts forth its rays, and  
the unconscious judge of the contest  
between the elements soon takes off  
his cloak and revels in its benignity.  
The efforts of the former spell  
disaster; those of the latter, success.  
The cause of peace, therefore, finds in  
China a never failing friend.

#### Sino-Dutch Arbitration

The arbitration convention between  
China and Holland was signed at The  
Hague, on June 1, 1915. Article 1  
provides that the two governments  
"agree to refer to the Permanent  
Court of Arbitration all differences  
which may arise between them and  
which may not have been settled by  
diplomatic means, and similarly in the  
case of disputes which have their  
origin in events anterior to the con-  
clusion of the present convention." Article  
VI goes on to provide that, except in a  
case of denial of justice, questions shall  
not be so referred if, according to the  
laws of the two states, they are to be  
adjudicated upon by the national courts,  
until these courts have first definitiv-  
ly pronounced upon them. This treaty is  
to be in force for ten years from the  
date of exchange of ratifications,  
namely, April 20, 1916, and is to con-  
tinue for periods of ten years unless  
"denounced" six months before the  
end of each period.

#### Arbitration Procedure

The machinery outlined in the  
Hague convention is closely followed,  
as is also the method of appointing  
the arbitrators. For example, the two  
parties will first draw up a *compromis*,  
which will set out the facts of the  
dispute, the powers of the tribunal,  
the number of arbitrators, the time  
as well as the mode of their appoint-  
ment, the language to be employed  
before the court, the amount to be  
deposited in advance by each party to  
the dispute as its share of the court's  
expenses, the formalities to be ob-  
served in the presentation of the  
evidence, etc. If the two states  
cannot agree in the drawing up of this  
*compromis*, then any one of them  
may ask the court to draw up the  
same. In such a case, the *compromis*  
will be worked out by a commission  
of five members, to be appointed accord-  
ing to the method which we have  
already explained when we dealt with  
the appointment of the five com-  
missioners of inquiry in the case of the  
United States. The fifth member will  
act as the president of the commis-  
sion, and the commission will then  
sit as the arbitral tribunal. If, how-  
ever, the above method of appoint-  
ment is unsatisfactory to both parties,  
then either one or both may request  
the President of the United States to  
designate the tribunal. If this request  
emanates from both parties, then he  
will nominate one sole arbitrator; if  
it comes from only one party, then the  
tribunal shall be composed of five  
members.

#### Revision of Award

The engagement to resort to arbitra-  
tion implies that the decision of the  
tribunal will be accepted by both  
sides. But suppose one party should  
demand that the finding of the tribunal  
should be revised in the light of  
fresh evidence, as is not infrequently  
done in an ordinary court of law, then  
Article 83 of the Hague convention,  
No. 1, applies. The article is as  
follows:—"In this case, and unless  
there be an agreement to the con-

trary, the demand must be addressed  
to the tribunal which pronounced the  
award. It can only be made on the  
ground of the discovery of some new  
fact which is calculated to exercise a  
decisive influence upon the award,  
and which at the time the discussion  
was closed, was unknown to the  
tribunal and to the party demanding  
revision. Proceedings for revision  
can only be instituted by a decision  
of the tribunal expressly recording  
the existence of the new fact, re-  
cognising in it the character described  
in the preceding paragraph (viz. that  
the new evidence will materially alter  
the verdict), and declaring the demand  
admissible on this ground." The  
tribunal or the arbitrator in this case,  
instead of the *compromis* as provided  
in the Hague convention, will fix the  
time within which such a demand for  
revision must be made.

Here we have an approximately  
ideal method for the pacific settlement  
of international disputes. It pro-  
mises to run for an indefinite length  
of time, since, unless notice is given  
six months beforehand to terminate  
the treaty, the same will be valid for  
another ten years, *ad infinitum*. And  
in both scope and compass, it towers  
far above the encouragement thus  
timidly held forth in the Hague con-  
vention:—"In questions of a legal  
nature, and especially in the inter-  
pretation or application of inter-  
national conventions, arbitration is  
recognised by the contracting powers  
as the most effective, and, at the same  
time, the most equitable means of  
settling disputes which diplomacy has  
failed to settle. Consequently, it would  
be desirable that, in disputes regard-  
ing the above-mentioned questions,  
the contracting powers should, if the  
case arise, have recourse to arbitra-  
tion, in so far as circumstances per-  
mit." Here we meet our old friend  
once again: "as far as circumstances  
permit." Arbitration is not com-  
pulsory, but "recognised as the most  
effective and, at the same time, most  
equitable means," and therefore is  
"desirable." It is not every dispute  
which can be so arbitrated, but only  
"questions of a legal nature, and  
especially in the interpretation or  
application of international conven-  
tions."

#### 'Questions of a Legal Nature'

As examples of disputes involving  
"questions of a legal nature," etc.,  
we may instance two hypothetical  
illustrations from China's relations  
with the powers. The first is the  
question of extraterritoriality which  
is here quite pertinent to our in-  
quiry. Under the above quoted con-  
vention, if China and Holland fail to  
come to an agreement as regards the  
latter's claim to exercise extrater-  
ritorial jurisdiction over the Germans  
at present in this country, such a  
dispute may be so arbitrated upon.  
And this was so decided by the 1907  
peace conference, although a few  
powers tried hard then to oppose the  
inclusion within its ambit of such a  
fruitful source of polemics.

#### Treaty Interpretation

Another instance is the question of  
text in the interpretation of treaties.  
In the numerous treaties between  
China and the eighteen powers, there  
are three different rules for this pur-  
pose. According to the first, nine  
states—Italy, Denmark, Great Britain,  
Japan, Mexico, Peru, Portugal, Sweden  
and the United States—declare that  
the English shall be the authoritative  
text. Under the second, five states—  
Brazil, France, Germany, Holland and  
Russia—declare that the French is the  
text of authority. And in the third,  
four states—Austria-Hungary, Bel-  
gium, Italy and Spain—declare that  
the language of each contracting  
party is the text of authority. Such  
a state of affairs cannot be looked  
upon with complacency, and it is a  
cause for congratulation that not  
more serious disputes have occurred  
in the past. This question of text  
and that of consular jurisdiction are  
proper questions for reference to an  
arbitral tribunal, even under the  
Hague convention. Of course, under  
the Sino-Dutch convention of 1915,  
these and any other possible disputes  
will be settled amicably.

#### A Comparison

At first sight the American treaty  
is not so effective as the Dutch con-  
vention. For, it will be remembered,  
the report of the former's commission  
of inquiry is not final, and the con-  
tracting parties reserve to themselves  
the right to take independent action  
after the handing in of such a report.  
In practice, however, the two work  
out similar results, because when two  
states agree to submit their dispute  
to an impartial commission, it is in-  
conceivable that they should not  
further manifest their attachment  
to peace by finally adopting the  
verdict of the commissioners. If this  
possibility is pure conjecture, there is  
a practical consideration underlying  
it. Two states may be impassioned  
when the dispute arises. Get them to  
submit the same to an impartial body  
of investigators for examination and  
their excitement will subside. Then  
when after twelve months the com-  
missioners report their finding, all  
passions will have been extinguished  
and sound common sense will have  
returned. And if the commission of  
inquiry has not otherwise abused its  
trust and confidence, it seems that its  
report will eventually be adopted,

unless of course fresh evidence shall  
subsequently crop up to disturb the  
finding.

#### American Constitutional Difficulty

In the case of China and the United  
States, it appears reasonable to  
assert that disputes which engender  
dangerous passions are not likely to  
occur. One is here deducing a formula  
from the past experience of diplomatic  
relations between these two states  
since their first treaty of friendship of  
July 3, 1844. The reason why the  
American agreement of 1914 is not an  
arbitration convention seems to be  
this: "A recourse to arbitration  
signifies a consent to accept the  
decision of the tribunal as final. But  
under the American Constitution the  
Federal government is precluded from  
so accepting the verdict of any foreign  
court, be it national or international.  
Therefore, were the United States to  
bind itself to accept the judgment of  
the Permanent Court of Arbitration,  
it would be attempting something  
which under its Constitution is ultra  
graves or unconstitutional, and hence  
illegal. On the other hand, a reference  
to an international commission of  
inquiry, coupled with an express  
reservation about taking independent  
action after the handing in of the  
report, will circumvent that con-  
stitutional difficulty and yet achieve  
the main objective—namely, the ad-  
vancement of peace and justice.

This is similar to what occurs in the  
Hague Convention respecting the  
establishing of an International Prize  
Court. According to this convention,  
when a neutral is dissatisfied with a  
decision of a belligerent's prize court,  
he can appeal to the International  
Prize Court for a reconsideration. When  
the United States signed this con-  
vention, it made a similar reservation.  
And this because its constitution per-  
mits of no appeal from the judgment  
of its Supreme Court. Hence, it is  
suggested that the complaining neutral  
will in such a case apply to the  
International Prize Court for com-  
pensation on the ground of illegal  
capture. This is not technically an  
appeal, but a new action. If the Inter-  
national Court pronounces in favor of  
the complainant, then the indemnity  
it awards will be paid by the Wash-  
ington government. Thus the difficulty  
will be surmounted and substantial  
justice done. Such a suggested mode  
of procedure was embodied in the  
agreement of September, 1910, and  
ratified by the American Senate in  
February, 1911.

#### Conclusion

Our survey of diplomatic relations  
between China and the powers is  
necessarily incomplete. But this much  
seems plain. In the light of the ex-  
perience of the past three years this  
country has found, if not actually  
regained, its consciousness, and even  
its very soul, in this bewildering  
interaction of world forces. The  
position she occupies today is not the  
same as that she used to occupy, and  
thanks principally to Germany, she  
has been drawn into the lime light of  
international law, whether  
by Japan, England or Germany, as  
well as her treaties with the United  
States and Holland for the advance-  
ment of peace a condition which, after  
all, is the normal function of humanity  
—may be compared to an everyday  
common place phenomenon. Just as  
the few grey streaks of the early  
dawn will change to red and then  
gradually light up peak after peak,  
until the sky becomes one mass of  
crimson and scarlet and proclaims  
the advent of the glorious noon, so  
China's efforts at making good her  
position in the eyes of the world will  
be crowned with success. At present  
the streaks we see may be a faint  
grey, but it will not be long before  
they will turn into a rich gold. Then  
the day of China's complete rehabili-  
tation will dawn.

### Heredity In Cancer

Perhaps the most anxious inquiry  
received by physicians on the subject  
of cancer is prompted by a desire to  
ascertain if this disease may be in-  
herited from parents who have had  
the misfortune of suffering from it.  
A statistical study which has been  
recently published by the American  
Society for the Control of Cancer  
offers some reassuring data which the  
public is entitled to be informed upon.  
These were gathered by Mr. Arthur  
Hunter, president of the Actuarial  
Society of America, from the vital  
statistics recorded with special ac-  
curacy and detail by six of the largest  
American life insurance companies in  
co-operation with many others.

It was found that the cancer rate  
of those in close attendance among  
sufferers from this disease is only  
normal; that the same normal rate  
prevails among those whose parents  
or grandparents died of cancer.

"Mr. Hunter described his first in-  
vestigation of the human material as  
referring to cases of persons insured  
in six companies, both parents having  
died of cancer prior to date of  
application for insurance. He first  
ascertained, wherever known, the  
causes of death of the parents of  
those who had died of cancer, with  
the following result:

the cause of death was given in 234  
cases, of which two were from cancer;  
the cause of death was stated in 189  
of these as 'old age,' the average age  
at death of which was 82. In 72 of  
the grandparents the cause of death  
was not known but the age was given,  
the average being 62; in 155 cases  
neither the age nor the cause of death  
was known. It is reasonable to con-  
clude that if only two died of cancer  
out of 234 parents of persons who  
died of cancer that the disease is not  
hereditary.

"A further study referred to  
family records of cases where one  
parent and one son or daughter had  
died of cancer. The entire statistics  
were combined with the result that  
of 363 grandparents the causes of  
death of 147 were stated and of  
these only one died from cancer.  
"Mr. Hunter concluded his series

of investigations by examining the  
records of one of the largest and  
best hospitals in New York city and  
tabulating the family history of 100  
patients admitted for cancer. The  
number of deaths from cancer among  
the 200 parents of the patients was  
5, and among the 400 grandparents  
only 1, which would represent a low  
death rate from cancer. The study  
of these 100 cases gives no indica-  
tion that cancer was transmitted  
from the parents to the patients  
who had undergone an operation for  
cancer."

This painstaking investigation  
proves that a person one or both of  
whose parents died of cancer is no  
more likely to contract this disease  
than is one whose family history  
was free from that blemish. Anxiety  
with regard to the appearance of  
cancer in their ancestry or im-  
mediate family is therefore un-  
founded.

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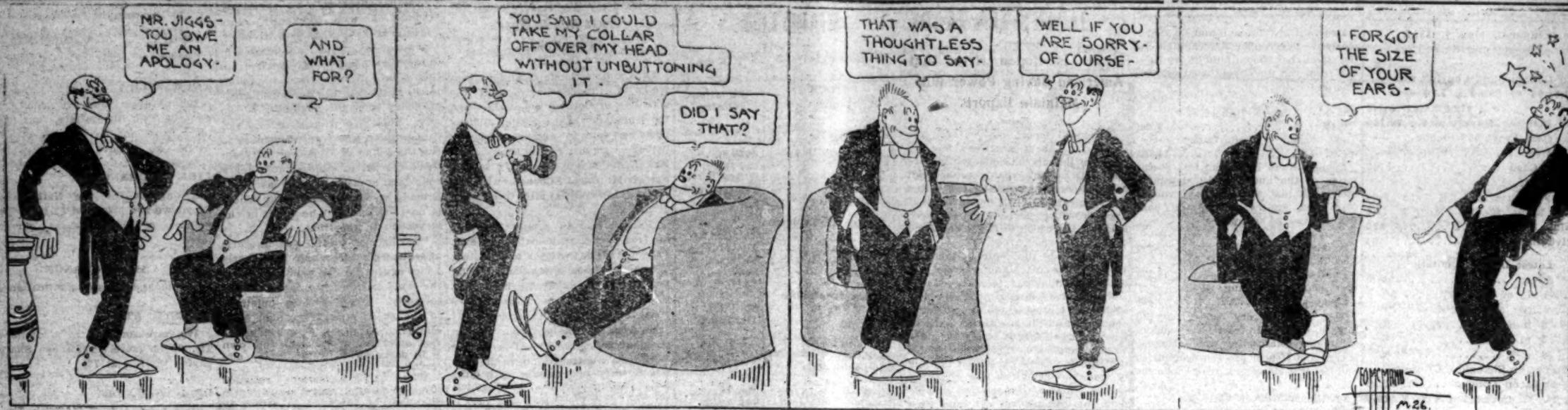
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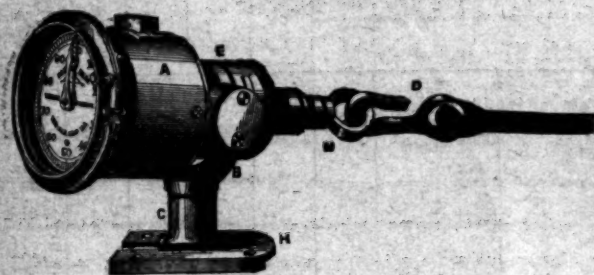
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## All Over The World

They have a homely way of putting things in Missouri. Instead of saying that young Mr. Blank, who grew up in this town, has gone to the city, where he will accept a situation if anything desirable offers, the rural newspaper remarks, in the most offhand manner possible, that he has left home "to buck the world."

Indian corn has been at a higher notch on the Chicago Board of Trade lately than ever before in the United States, reaching record quotation of \$1.15 1-2 a bushel. It used to be said that when Indian corn reached \$1 a bushel the United States would have a new and permanent standard of value. But the greatest staple in America cannot, it seems, be held very long at any point, certainly not at \$1, and it has fluctuated quite as much around \$1.15 1-2 as it ever did around 75 3-4 cents.

The proposal that a statue of

Abraham Lincoln, to the cost of which the people of the United States shall contribute, shall be presented to New Russia and set up in Petrograd, is an excellent one. The movers in the project are certain of prompt and liberal backing and they can hardly do better than select one of the several splendid statues of the Great Emancipator that are now in existence as a model for the gift.

A recent documentary find in Genoa, it is said, discloses the fact that the discovery of America cost only \$7,000. An explanation for this may, perhaps, be found in the answer to the conundrum, Why was George Washington, when a boy, able to throw an English half-crown piece across the widest part of the Potomac River? Because money went further in those days than it does now.

### Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

Pa was playing a peeco on the fonygraft last nite & there was a line in it that made Pa feel kind of bad. Ma sed Pa never felt sad except wen he had been too glad during the day down town, so she kep looking at him.

That was a terribul sad line, sed Pa, that line wich goes For Memory is the only Frend that Greef can call Her Own. It brings many sad thoughts to me, sed Pa.

Here is a clean handkerchif if you want to cry, sed Ma. I didnt know you had a streak of tenderness like

that, Ma sed, we certingly live & lern.

So we do, sed Pa. & speaking of Memory, that song took my thoughts back to my old hoam out West, ware I was a carefree child. I was a kind child too, sed Pa. Of course I plugged a few frogs with my beanshooter, and ended the promising careers of many a chipmunk, Pa sed, but that was the hunting nature of man coming out in me. Wen Man is a child, Pa sed, he hunts for birds & bullfrogs, & wen he grows up he hunts for a hoam.

Quite so, sed Ma.

Yes indeed, sed Pa. Well, my hunting days are over. I have found enuff to make any two men happy, Pa sed, & I suppose I shud be blithe and gay the livelong day, but somehow there cum times wen a feeling of sadness & longing cums over me & I dream of childhood and its floury fields, Pa sed. As Mister Longfellow sed:

A feeling of sadness & longing. That is not a reishun of pain & resembles sorrow only.

As coffee resembles rain.

Well, sed Ma, wen you git oaver feeling greef-stricken, I wish you wud finish reading that continued story to me. We left off ware the girl had about made up her mind that she cud land Oswald Ollifant any time she wanted to.

All rite, sed Pa. I will read to you & maybe in that way I will be cheered up & fergit my happy childhood. I cant read very long tonite, the sed Pa. My voice is kind of hoarse. I was teaching sum of the boys that song of Lauder's about A Wee Dochen Doris. It is a grand old Scotch song, Pa sed.

Yes, sed Ma, and it talks the grand old Scotch to sing it in publick places wen they ought to be gitting hoam to thare dinner. Hoarse voice or no hoarse voice, sed Ma, you are going to read to me tonite.

So Pa put on his slippers and lit his pipe and after he smooked a littel he beegan to read out loud to Ma.

Can I put in a few words here and thare if I think it will improve the story? sed Pa.

Yes, deerest, sed Ma, anything to keep you amused. Yure mother toold me yeers ago that I must humor you, sed Ma and I have humored you so many yeers that I am quite a humorist. Wen you are redy, Griddley, you may fire, sed Ma.

Then Pa beegan to read and I had to lisen to the story too. Thare wasent any fites in the story. Pa toold me the fites wud cum after the Romance was oaver.



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in  
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.  
36, Nanking Road

## INTERNATIONAL CLEANING AND DYEING WORKS

F. 126 Bubbling Well Rd  
have opened a new receiving office at  
6A Broadway  
(Schock Bakery)



**Del Monte**  
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES  
PACKED WHERE THEY RIPEN--THE DAY THEY'RE PICKED

**Connell Bros. Company**

Agents: Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore

FOR SALE  
BY ALL FIRST-CLASS  
DEALERS



Pease, porridge hot, Pease  
porridge cold, Pease porridge in  
the pot nine days old.

Some like it hot, some like  
it cold, but all eat Del Monte  
without being told.

To the Electrical World.

"MEGGERLAC"  
(REGD.)

High Efficiency.

Insulating Compounds.

CLEAR BAKING  
VARNISH.

SELF DRYING  
BLACK PAINT.

"MEGGERLAC" Compounds stand a much  
greater voltage and consequently are more durable  
than any other make

GUARANTEED EFFICIENCY.  
NO MORE BREAKDOWNS.

Send for Booklet containing "Faraday House" Reports.

From  
**Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.,**  
SHANGHAI



The Secret  
of  
Good Cooking

lies to no small  
extent in the  
ability of the  
Cook to adjust  
the heat to a  
nicety for the  
work in hand.  
Only a modern  
GAS COOKER  
affords this ad-  
vantage.

No hiring to be  
paid—a charge  
only made for  
fixing and re-  
moving.

**SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.**

Engineer's Office:  
5 Thibet Road.

Showrooms:  
29 Nanking Road.

**SPEARMINT**

(WRIGLEY'S)

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA: GETZ BROS. AND CO., INC., SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA.

**CHEWING  
GUM**

10 Cents Per Package  
of 5 Bars

It is delightfully comforting and  
sustaining, and helps to drive away  
fatigue. Aids digestion and keeps  
the teeth in fine condition. TRY  
SOME.

Obtainable Everywhere.









# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,900,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

Head Office:  
25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:  
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:  
The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.  
The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:  
Amritsar, Hanoi, Peking, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Talping, Delhi, Manila, (P. M. S.), Fochow, Medan, Tavoy, (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. R. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00  
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Bucourses et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Douchery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankou, Pnom-Penh.

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyon and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver ..... 18,500,000

\$33,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.

J. A. Plummer, Esq., Deputy.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, [Chairman].

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

E. V. D. Darr, Esq.

W. L. Patterson, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Sheil.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Madras, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Marbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 24,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund ..... 1,743,000

Head Office: Peking.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyon: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Hankow, Shanghai, Calcutta, Hongkong, Tientsin, Chanchun, Harbin, Tsingtau, Chefoo, Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chafoo, Nicolayowsk, Yokohama, Dalny, (Dairen O-A).

\$5 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital ..... \$ 300,000.00

Reserves ..... \$ 10,000.00

Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) \$1,400,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both tael and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits in both tael and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. F. CHEN, General Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..... \$40,000,000

Paid-up Capital ..... \$10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

2 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest: At the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance.

Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1915.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office:

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... " 20,800,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liangyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Hupolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital (paid-up) ..... U.S.\$42,250,000.00

Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... 4,260,022.51

U.S.\$47,510,022.51

Head Office:

55 Wall Street, New York

National City Bank Building.

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E.C.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de Macoris, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, (Cristobal C.Z.), Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that institution in Cuba and South America, viz.:—

Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT, which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

14 Klungkang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—

Gulda 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—

Gulda 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Banjermain, Padang, Soerabaja, Bandong, Palembang, Tandjong, Babel, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebin-Tinggi, Dejambar, Penang, Segai, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tiflatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

E. G. J. WYBERG, Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at 4 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital ..... H.\$2,000,000

Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H.\$1,871,500

Reserve Fund ..... H.\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund.....H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital ..... £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500

Reserve Fund ..... 600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Part Loula, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. \$752

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS</







# SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.  
(Subject to alteration.)

#### EUROPEAN LINE.

For London via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

	Tons		May
FUSHIMI MARU	31,000		7
KAGA MARU	12,500		16
KATORI MARU	19,000		26

#### AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	May 8, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Torada	May 14, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Shirai	June 12, 1917

#### SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudo	May 8
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	May 8
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui	May 12
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano	May 15
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	May 19

#### KOBE TO SEATTLE.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu	June 1
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#### SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Salto	May 10, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagui	May 17

#### FOR JAPAN.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi	May 8
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu	May 20

#### FOR HONGKONG.

KAMAKURA MARU	12,500		May 25, 1917
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#### NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU	15,000		May 18
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#### AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500		May 15, 1917
TANGO MARU	14,000		June 19, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000		July 17, 1917

#### CAIRO LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

#### BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IRIKAWA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

## SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe



**SAVE TIME AND MONEY.**—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the Far East. Special service is provided for the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

**HOW TO REACH EUROPE.**—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship Line leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

**IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS AND TOURISTS.**—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

**HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.**—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

**OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.**—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Line, the S. M. R. Co. runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

**TICKET AGENTS.**—The S. M. R. Co.'s Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Rezenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

### SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN.

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Tel. Add.: "Mantetsu."

### WHITE LEGHORN EGGS FOR SETTING.

From selected pens, true to standard, yellow legs, tip-top winter layers. Eggs \$2.75 setting. Thousands of birds for sale. Anyone interested in poultry is invited to inspect our farm.

#### Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Chun Hsin Road (back of the S. N. Railway Station)

Apply to  
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.  
for particulars of all kinds of  
SWEDISH PAPER

## Concert at Ningpo Raises War Funds

St. Dunstan's Hostel For Blind Soldiers To Get \$250 From Entertainment

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Ningpo, May 1.—Last evening at the residence of Messrs. Joly and Anderson on the Bund the foreign population of Ningpo enjoyed a concert by local talent given for the benefit of St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blind British Soldiers and Sailors in England. The attendance was most gratifying, as were the proceeds, which amounted to over \$250.

The concert was gotten up and carried forward by Mr. G. H. Edwards, who deserves a great deal of credit for his unselfish and untiring efforts.

Among those who appeared on the program were Mr. G. Edwards, the Rev. H. K. Wright, the Rev. E. Smith, Mrs. Molony, Mrs. Redfern, Mrs. E. Smith, Mrs. G. Edwards, Mrs. Lyons, Miss Green and Mrs. Robbins.

### BANQUET TO SMUTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 3.—A Committee of the House of Lords and House of Commons has arranged to give a banquet to General Smuts in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords on the 15th. Field Marshal Viscount French will preside and every member of the two Houses will be invited.

## Shanghai and St. John's Play This Afternoon

Local Men Will Meet At Palace Hotel Annex At 2.30 To Leave For Field

The Shanghai baseball team will meet the strong St. John's University team on the latter's field this afternoon at 2.30. The Shanghai squad should be in uniform at the Palace Annex Hotel at 2.30. Motor cars will be waiting in front of the Hotel to take the team out to the college ground.

The following men will report in uniform: Wilhoit, Bills, Holliday, Morrison, Sokaal, Pomeroy, Clapp, Hadley, Neergard, Ollerdesen, Nichols, Bowman, Woods.

### NEW BRITISH CREDIT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 3.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that a secret session would be held on the 10th and a vote of credit would be moved on the 9th. He could not say when a statement on the Irish question could be made.

### FOOD RESTRICTIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 2.—The Press Bureau announces: The Food Controller, Lord Devonport, restricts the use of maize, barley and oats to seed or human or animal food and tapioca, sago, manioc and arrowroot to human food.

## Business and Official Notices

### Shanghai Race Club

Spring Race Meeting, 1917  
7th, 8th and 9th May

Tickets of Admission have been sent to Members and their Wives. A limited number of Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand can be obtained from the Secretary, on the nomination of any Member, with the approval of the Stewards, on or before 4 p.m., on Saturday, 5th May, at a cost of \$10 each. APPLICATION MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH.

The issue of Free Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand for Ladies is limited to the Wives and Daughters of Grand Stand Ticket Holders.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

Price—\$6 for Gentlemen.  
\$3 for Ladies.

Single day tickets, obtainable at the Gate only.

Price—\$3 for Gentlemen.  
\$2 for Ladies.

Tickets for the "Off" Day obtainable at the Gate only.

Price—\$1 each.

Tiffin and Tea Tickets for Members and Grand Stand Ticket-holders only, may be obtained at the Grand Stand on the Race Days:—

Tiffin Tickets ..... Price \$2.00 each

Tea Tickets ..... Price \$0.50 each

The tiffin interval will be after the Third Race each day.

The First Saddling Bell will be rung punctually at 11.15 a.m. each day.

By Order of the Stewards  
A. W. OLSEN

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

IF YOU WISH to have good results in Developing and Printing your Films, send to THE ASIA PHOTO SUPPLY CO., 135-A, Szechuen Road. 'Phone No. 1647.

### North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

An Interim Dividend for the year 1916, at the rate of Fifteen per cent upon the Paid-up Capital, has been declared.

Warrants for 1/2 per share, payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at Ex: 3/6 per Tael will be issued on 5th May.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 28th April to 5th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
H. G. SIMMS,  
Secretary.

Shanghai, 25th April, 1917.



**Sun Ling & Co.**  
Manufacturers and exporters of  
RATTAN AND WICKERWORK  
of all descriptions.

Special designs made up at short notice.  
Design Books kept at the only address below.

SUN LING & CO.  
1190 Avenue Road, near Gordon Road.  
Tel. West 1373.

### NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. S. S. Benjamin in our Firm ceased from the 30th of April, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

### FOR RENT

Storage Space in Our Godown  
Between Nanking Road  
and  
Kiukiang Road

CONCRETE BUILDING  
Fire Proof,  
Rain Proof,  
Burglar Proof.

China Storage Co.  
Care of  
Wells Fargo & Co.  
8 Kiukiang Road

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE  
SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Goods	Local	Ex-press	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.40	8.55	10.05	14.05				
Jiangsu	dep.	8.01	9.16	10.26	14.26				
Shanghai South	dep.	8.18	9.48	11.00	15.00				
Lunghua Junction	dep.	8.28	9.48	11.00	15.00				
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	9.20	10.30	13.30	14.30	16.10	18.45	19.00
Lunghua Junction	dep.	8.28	9.48	11.00	15.00	16.20	17.03	19.18	
Shanghai North	dep.	9.18	10.55	12.10	15.22	17.47			
Shanghai North	dep.	10.08	11.53	13.08	16.15	18.55			
Shanghai North	dep.	7.20	10.35	12.36	14.18	16.48	19.36		
Shanghai North	dep.	8.08	11.14	13.20	15.15	17.21			
Shanghai North	dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.18	17.55			
Shanghai North	dep.	10.38	12.53	15.26	17.47	18.54			
Shanghai North	dep.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	19.10			

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH K			
Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.35	
Zah Kou.....	arr.	....	

## 279 SOLDIERS MISSING WHEN TRANSPORT SUNK

British Troopship Arcadian Is  
Torpedoed In Mediterranean;  
Goes Down In 5 Minutes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 3.—The Admiralty announces that the British transport Arcadian (8,939 tons; Royal Mail S. P. Co.), which was carrying troops, was torpedoed on April 15, in the Eastern Mediterranean and sank in five minutes. 279 men are missing and are presumed to have been drowned.

## MR. VILLIERS PICTURES TERRIBLE DAYS OF 1914

Correspondent Gives Graphic  
Portrayal Of First German  
Rush In West

The terrible days of Mons and the Marne and the first German rush through Belgium and France were thrillingly portrayed by Mr. Frederic Villiers, the distinguished war correspondent and artist, at the Apollo Theatre yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Overseas Club.

Mr. Villiers was in Paris the day the war broke out. Denied the right of a correspondent by order of the British government, he went to the front as a vagrant artist and there saw from the front trenches the opening shots of the world cataclysm. His sketches, made as Rheims was being shelled, Ypres wiped out and the Belgian fields flooded to stem the tide of invasion, are a graphic record of the tragedies of those early months.

"Nothing in the history of British arms can equal the retreat from Mons in pluck, tenacity and spirit except perhaps the magnificent stand of the Australians in the Gallipoli peninsula," he said. "The British commander, with his small force, faced an army of 44 corps at the extreme left of the Allied line and defeat or capture would have meant the turning of that line."

"On August 28 the enemy were overlapping our retreat and disaster seemed imminent, but the artillery held back the enemy for two hours, allowing our army to get away. The verdict of history, I think, will be that the British Royal Horse Artillery on that day saved the Allies from disaster."

He reviewed the French retreat up to the day when General Joffre decided the time for the offensive had come and made his historic appeal to the French army to stand to the death. He then took up the drives to Calais and the terrible fighting about Ypres. This he illustrated by numerous sketches showing some of the lights and shadows of the fighting.

Coming down to the present he expressed his unshakable conviction that the Allies would obtain decisive triumph.

"We have splendid troops and splendid officers and all we need is munitions and we shall surely win out," he said.

He closed with a number of pictures showing the terrain over which the Allies are fighting in their present smash through the German lines.

## NORWAY TAKING STEPS FOR PUBLIC RATIONING

Sweden, Also Hit By Shortage  
Of Provisions, Prohibits Ex-  
port Of Foodstuffs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 3.—As further evidence of the shortage of food in Europe, Norway is preparing to introduce rationing and Sweden has prohibited the export of various food-stuffs, including pork, shellfish, fruits, vegetables and provisions.

### DEFEAT TURKS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 3.—(By wire)—A Russian official communique re-

ports: We repulsed an attack on a height ten miles south-west of Ogn and defeated attempts made by the Turks to advance south-westwards of Gumishkan. We occupied an island in the river Dalia, northwards of Khanik.

Russian hydroplane squadrons destructively bombed Mahmudia, on the Danube.

### ALUMNI TO CELEBRATE

St. John's Graduates Will Make  
Merry At Campus Today

The annual Alumni day celebration takes place at St. John's University this afternoon. Beginning with a tiffin given by President Pott, the program will be a lively one. It includes an Alumni children oratorical contest, an alumni baby show, feature races of various kinds, a band concert and a baseball game between the university team and the Shanghai baseball team.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

### TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

#### TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

900—Midnight, 1330—130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110

Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.	dep.	arr.
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120

714	1180	—	0	dep.	Niotsin-East	arr.	—	1706	1900
738	1140	—	—	arr.	Niotsin-Central	dep.	—	1646	1941
746	1200	—	2.71	dep.	Niotsin-Central	arr.	—	1631	1911
1120	1800	—	78	dep.	Tsangkow	dep.	—	1338	1908



# Business and Official Notices

## The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 259

Commutation Tickets (117/3)

THE public is hereby notified that Commutation Tickets will be on sale on this line from 1st May next. Commutation Tickets are in first, second and third classes and are in book form containing either ten or twenty single trip tickets.

The period of availability of Commutation Tickets is fifty (50) days for ten single trip ticket books and one hundred (100) days for twenty single trip ticket books.

Price of Commutation Tickets is: for ten single trip ticket books, 95% of ten single trip ordinary fares;

for twenty single trip ticket books, 90% of twenty single trip ordinary fares.

For detailed regulations, etc., please apply to the Traffic Manager, Tientsin, or to the Station Master of any station on the line.

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER,  
Tientsin, 30th April, 1917. 13724

## CHINESE POST OFFICE

Notification No. 300

NOTICE is hereby given that on each day of the Races, i.e., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th, 8th and 9th May, 1917, the Parcel Office will be closed from noon.

C. ROUSSE,

Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,  
Shanghai, 4th May, 1917. 13728

## The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 258 (084/5)

BY order of the Ministry of Communications I have been appointed Managing Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration and have taken over the management from Mr. Wong Chia-chien on April 26th, 1917.

(sgd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing Director.

Tientsin, 27th April, 1917. 13728

## S. R. A.

### Annual Rifle Meeting

Entries for the above close today at 1 p.m. (Entrance fee \$3.00) Membership annual subs. \$5.

A. M. COLLACO,

Secretary & Treasurer.

c/o Russo-Asiatic Bank. 13731

## Bank of Communications

### NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Communications, Shanghai branch, will resume general banking business beginning on and from the 30th of April, 1917. (Lunar calendar, the tenth day of the Third Moon, 6th year of Republic of China).

On and after that date, all Shanghai and Kiangsu notes issued by this branch, and all notes issued by branches at Nanking, Soochow, Pukow, Wusieh, Yangchow, Hsuehchow, Chinkiang, Tsinkiangpu, Hangchow, and Ningpo, will be accepted in both Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces, and will be paid on demand in full at this office and at the offices above mentioned.

Bank of Communications,  
CHAO CHING HUA,  
Manager.

Shanghai, April 20, 1917. 13654

## BILL SMITH

FOR COCKTAILS

USE

GORDON DRY GIN

OTHERWISE

YOUR REPUTATION AS A

MIXER OF COCKTAILS

WILL BE BAD

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

## The Shanghai Kiehang Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 15th of May, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st of December, 1916, and transacting other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th of May to the 15th of May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,

Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 3rd of May, 1917. 13722

## Commercial Pacific Cable Co.

### NOTICE

Philippine censorship regulations now conform with those in force to the United States.

Code addresses registered prior to January 1st, 1917, now admitted.

J. D. GAINES,

Superintendent.

May 4th, 1917. 13730

## Race Week

On and from Friday, 4th, until Monday, 14th May, 1917, inclusive, return tickets at a fare and a half will be issued as shown below:

S. N. R.—First & Second class between Shanghai North, Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang and Nanking.

S. H. N. R.—First, Second & Third class return tickets between Shanghai South, Sungkiang, Kashi, Kashing, Yeh Zah, Chang An, Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow.

First, Second & Third class Through return tickets at a fare and a half will be issued from or to the Stations on either line above mentioned.

By Order,

The Traffic Manager.

13713

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE  
COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

## New Advertisement!

ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMIN" 13721

## The Cathay Trust, Limited

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

### Notice to Preference Shareholders

HOLDERS of PREFERENCE SHARES are hereby required to deposit such shares forthwith at the offices of the Liquidators, No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai. Certificates for shares so deposited will be retained by the holders until exchanged for warrants on the Company's Bankers on a date to be advertised later.

Return of Capital can only be made against production of the liquidators' certificates referred to above.

F. N. MATTHEWS,

J. C. DYER,

Liquidators.

13678 T. F.

## THE EDEN DISPENSARY

(Next to Shanghai Horse Bazaar)

SKIN & GENITO-URINARY DEPT.

Now Open

Consultation by Appointment only

Telephone No. 4718

For particulars apply to

S. C. YEE, Secretary.

## NOTICE

BY mutual consent, the interest and responsibility of Mr. Andrew Augustus Brady in our firm ceased on the 30th April, 1917.

NOEL, MURRAY & CO., LTD.

and reduced.

Referring to the above, I have this day established myself as a Stock and Share Broker.

A. A. BRADY.

c/o Shanghai Stock Exchange

Telephone No. 450.

Shanghai, 1st May, 1917. 13664

RING UP **3809**

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR **\$4.00** PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road.

## LYCEUM THEATRE

Return Visit and Farewell Performance

The Bandmann Opera Co.

Saturday, May 12, 1917

SPECIAL

VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME

Booking opens at

Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

On Monday, 7th, 1917

Customs Notification  
No. 877

Customs Holidays: Spring Races

ON each day of the Races, i.e., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 7th, 8th and 9th of May, the Customs House will be opened at 9 a.m. and closed at noon.

F. S. UNWIN,

Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,

Shanghai, 3rd May, 1917. 13711

## THE CATHAY TRUST, LIMITED

(In Voluntary Liquidation)

### NOTICE

The Creditors of the above-named Company are required, on or before the 28th day of May, 1917, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to F. N. Matthews, F. C. A. and J. C. Dyer of 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, the Liquidators of the said Company, and, if so required, by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are, by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default therefore they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

AND

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 181 of the Companies Ordinance 1911, that a meeting of the Creditors of The Cathay Trust, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 28th day of May, 1917, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes provided for in the said Section.

F. N. MATTHEWS,

J. C. DYER,

Liquidators.

Dated the 1st day of May, 1917. 13677

## M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mel-ching  
Hardware and Metal Merchants  
Government Contractors

Materials of every description  
for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always  
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known  
manufacturers, and our  
prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock.

Trade Mark Zank Kun (象牌),  
at moderate prices.

For further information, please  
apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,  
Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971

Tel. Pri. office No. 4228

## Business and Official Notices

are Continued on  
Page 11

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE  
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

3408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens  
(Facing Park)

A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bath-room and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

## BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select. Terms: Monthly and very moderate. Cuisine and Service: Excellent.

Apply to Box No. 184

THE CHINA PRESS. 13976

TO LET, furnished bed-sitting room with verandah, facing south. English. Breakfast if required. Also attic. Apply 57, Range Road. 13703 M 6

TO LET: Unfurnished flat, central, four rooms and attics. Vacant June. Moderate rent. Apply to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS. 13715 M 6

TO LET, an unfurnished flat of two rooms, enclosed verandah, kitchen and bathroom; Range Road. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS. 13716 M 6

TO LET, a very comfortable flat, situated in Ward Road. Very cheap to a suitable party. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS. 13717 T. F.

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, nice bed and dressing-room with bath, near trams. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS. 13698 M 6

## OFFICES TO LET

OFFICES to let at 15 Nanking Road. Apply to Raven Trust Co., Ltd. 15 Nanking Road. 13685 T. F.

## MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSEBOAT, three bunks, on hire over the Race days. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS. 13734 M 6

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane. 13702 M 6

## SITUATIONS WANTED

BRITISHER, having had 9 years' experience of general drapery, furnishing, etc., desires situation in Shanghai or outport. Apply to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS. 13729 M 8

WANTED by experienced Portuguese bookkeeper, with A1 references, position as bookkeeper or general office assistant. Disengaged July 1. Apply to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS. 13727 M 11

THOSE desirous of obtaining the services of good Japanese or Chinese servants, clerks, etc., are requested to apply to the Philanthropic Association (Aijinkwai), Nos. 137-8 Foochow Road. No charge made. Telephone 3129. 13497

EXPERIENCED stenographer and typist wants work after office hours. Apply to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS. 13708 M 5

YOUNG AMERICAN LADY desires position as typist and general office work. No experience, willing to give few weeks trial. Apply to Box 477, THE CHINA PRESS. 13652 M 5

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, well-furnished residence, woodwork all white, 4 rooms, 2 bathrooms, attics, servants' quarters, etc., in Rue Chapal, near International Institute. Furniture may eventually be bought over. Apply to Box 3, THE CHINA PRESS. 13723 M 11

TO LET, in Western district, one well-furnished six-roomed house, with tennis lawn, from 1st of June, for three months. Rent Tls. 80 per month. Apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS. 13712 M 8

TO LET, from 1st June, in the western district, near to French and English trams, two five-roomed, semi-detached houses, with attics and up-to-date bathrooms, garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS. 13672

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Young Chinese accountant and shroff, with knowledge of English, by an American Corporation. Permanent position and good prospects for advancement. Must provide cash security of \$1,000, and guarantee for \$4,000. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS. 13702 M 6

## EDUCATIONAL

A FRENCHMAN, speaking and writing English fluently, has a few hours to spare in the morning to teach French by special methods. Has great experience; guaranteeing scholars will acquire the language within 3 months. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS. 13694 M 6

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, upright grand piano, by C. I. Gebauer, constructed for extreme climate by Civil Service Musical Association, Ltd., London. Price Tls. 250. Seen by appointment. Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS. 13725 M 8

OVERLAND CAR for sale, used five months. Trial by appointment. Price Tls. 1,100. Apply to Box 491, THE CHINA PRESS. 13708 M 10

VIOLIN for sale, European make, high tone; will sell cheap. Motor-cycle tyres, 26 x 2, good second-hand. Apply to Box No. 488, THE CHINA PRESS. 13735 M 6

FORD two-seater, in perfect condition, for sale. Price \$600. Apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS. 13732 M 6

FOR SALE, one I. S. S. bond. Good bargain. Apply to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS. 13684 M 9